

Make international connections From Israel, just dial: 177-100-2727 AT&T

INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S The New York Times WEEKLY REVIEW

PM reportedly asked Syria, Iran to block terror attack

DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu sent messages via third parties to both Syria and Iran over the weekend, requesting that they use their influence to prevent the Islamic Jihad from attacking Israel, diplomatic sources say.

On Friday, Netanyahu urgently summoned US Ambassador Martin Indyk and asked the US to pass the message to Damascus, apparently via US Ambassador to Syria Christopher Ross, according to the sources.

Speaking to reporters yesterday, Netanyahu said foreign elements are behind the terrorist cells that are aiming to carry out an attack in Israel, and therefore Israel is making both security and diplomatic efforts to thwart an attack.

Declining to elaborate on the nature of the foreign elements, Netanyahu said: "We have well-founded intelligence alerts about this... and hope to obstruct any developments."

Sources said Netanyahu deliberately did not name the foreign sponsors, so as to avoid inflaming an already tense situation with Syria, which in recent months redeployed troops on the northern slopes of the Golan.

The Islamic Jihad has an office in Damascus, which was headed by Fathi Shkaki before he was assassinated a year ago in Malta. The anniversary of Shkaki's assassination has put Israel on high alert for possible Islamic Jihad attacks.

Netanyahu transmitted a similar request to Iran via Germany, which has close ties with Teheran. It remains unclear whether the message was passed through diplomatic channels or directly to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's intelligence adviser Bernard Schmidbauer, who has been the point man in dealing with Iran on sensitive intelligence issues.

Batsheva Tsur contributed to this report.

Security alert in effect in three major cities Roadblocks, major traffic jams expected to continue

BILL HUTMAN and RAINE MARCUS

THE security alert will remain in effect "until further notice" in the country's three major cities as security forces search for the terrorist cell or cells that apparently have infiltrated the country and aim to carry out a mass attack, security sources said last night.

"We are constantly reassessing the situation. As it stands now, we must continue to implement emergency measures to prevent the terrorists from carrying out an attack," a senior security source said.

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu convened the security establishment last night to discuss the measures being taken, and approved their continued implementation, Israel Television reported.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani, General Security Service head Ami Ayalon, Mossad head Danny Yatom, Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, and Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz attended the meeting.

Security sources said the roadblocks that caused massive traffic jams, mainly in the center of the country, will continue, as will the beefed-up presence of policemen at shopping malls, bus stations, and other crowded public areas, the sources said.

Netanyahu said he would like to see "more decisive action" to prevent terrorism on the part of the Palestinian Authority.

"We expect more from the PA," he said, adding that the PA could have done more to cooperate with Israel even before the incident with the Western Wall Tunnel.

"The safety of people's lives has priority over the quality of life and I'm sure citizens can understand this," he added.

At Friday's cabinet meeting, Netanyahu had defended the onerous roadblocks. "If it saves one child's life, the country can endure traffic jams for a few days."

Hefetz cautioned that the beefed-up police presence at public places is not a guarantee an attack will be prevented, and that some of the measures being taken were aimed largely at keeping terrorists away from crowded areas where the attacks would be most deadly.

"There is a big difference whether the explosion is inside or outside the building," he said.

The public is reportedly steering clear of public places, and this is costing the country some NIS 50 million a day, according to Yehoshua Abramovitch of the Manufacturers Association. "The decrease in business is drastic... and the loss irreversible," he said.

Pupils from communities around Netanya arrived at school three hours late because of the traffic tie-ups, while some factories in the city's industrial zone remained closed because workers could not make it to their jobs, Ilim reported.

Edged called for bus passengers to make sure they leave early if they want to make it to where they are going on time. "There were serious delays today on the bus lines into the big cities," Edged spokesman Ron Rietner said.

During the morning, the delays were up to three hours on some lines, particularly in the Haifa, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem areas, Rietner said. Traffic into Tel Aviv from Jerusalem came to a near standstill in the morning from Ben-Gurion Airport to the entrance of the city.

Kahalani called on the public to help police by reporting suspicious objects or persons, and dismissed criticism that the security establishment was creating panic and playing into the terrorists' hands by disrupting life.

"The information must be passed on to the public. There are millions of eyes that can see better than thousands of policemen," he said. "I recommend to the people of Israel to continue as normal, that everyone should go to work, to a place of entertainment, to any place he wants. I would only add that one should keep their eyes open, and be more aware of what's going on. There is no choice."

He said that if a separation fence had been erected in the Green Line area, as planned by the previous government, there would be no need for the roadblocks.

"But this is a political decision," said Kahalani after a tour of the southern Sharon, whose moshavim and settlements overlook Arab villages.

Tel Aviv residents working in the city were less affected by traffic jams, since workers arriving from outside the city were being held up at all entrances by roadblocks.

Tel Aviv residents called in reports of suspicious people and packages all day long, but according to the city's special operations officer, Asst.-Cmdr. Avi Ben-Hamo, the public is being encouraged to show awareness and extreme caution.

"It is preferable that the public are over-alert and too careful rather than under-cautious," he said. "We prefer to deal with false alarms than to miss a real bomb or terrorist."

Batsheva Tsur contributed to this report.



National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon meets with residents of the Judean settlement of Dolev yesterday. Story, Page 2. (Yisrael Haderet)

Sharon refuses to attend Cairo economic conference

DAVID HARRIS and news agencies

NATIONAL Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday announced he would not be attending the Cairo Economic Conference next week.

"I believe in furthering relations with Arab states. I place great importance on that. But in my opinion, in order to further economic relations and other bilateral relations, there has to be a comfortable climate," Sharon told Israel Radio.

"The situation that exists today is that Egypt's newspapers and also its political leaders are attacking Israel in the most grievous way," Sharon said. "It would be inappropriate, he continued, to ignore this as if nothing were happening."

It is worthwhile forming strong economic links with Egypt, but this demands mutual respect, said the minister. "In light of the racist and caricatured attacks in the Egyptian media, in which the Israeli government is equated with a Nazi government, there is no

point in this ministry participating in the summit."

However, if there is a clear change in attitudes, added Sharon, he would be prepared to reconsider his decision. "I would be very happy to visit Egypt if there would be a fitting climate for it, if there would be relations of mutual respect."

Industry and Trade Minister Nathan Sharansky told reporters he fully understands Sharon's stance, but personally has no option but to attend the conference at the head of a large delegation of businesspeople.

Many of the major projects scheduled for discussion at Cairo fall under the responsibility of Sharon's ministry. Infrastructure projects that will be presented and debated include international cooperation on energy and projects in the Jordan Rift Valley and Gulf of Eilat.

The other cabinet members who have confirmed their attendance at Cairo are Foreign Minister David Levy, Finance Minister Dan Meridor, and Communications Minister Limor Livnat.

The Egyptian government has already confirmed the event will not be held at the prime-ministerial level, a decision widely believed to be linked to the failure of the Palestinian Authority and Israel to reach agreement on the Hebron redeployment.

Egypt's Foreign Ministry yesterday said it is not disturbed by Sharon's boycott decision, according to an Israel Radio report quoting Agency France Presse. "We have sent an invitation from Foreign Minister Amr Mousa to Foreign Minister David Levy, so that Israel can be represented at the ministerial level," a ministry statement said. "This means that the Israeli government can choose its representatives."

Clinton, Dole mount final push for votes

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Bill Clinton and Republican challenger Bob Dole yesterday mounted a frenetic final push for votes, as polls showed the race tighter but still forecast a victory for Clinton in tomorrow's election.

Republicans, however, seemed in an increasingly strong position to maintain control of both houses of Congress, leaving Clinton with a clouded mandate for his second term.

Dole, halfway through an unprecedented 96-hour around-the-clock campaign blitz, arrived in California after a long night, during which he flew halfway across the country, holding rallies along the way.

The 73-year-old veteran, defying his years and ignoring the need to sleep, addressed supporters in Omaha, Nebraska; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Grand Junction, Colorado; and Las Vegas, Nevada, before making a pre-dawn landing in San Diego.

The Dole campaign was energized by poll data showing Clinton's lead narrowing, after weeks during which the president held a double-digit advantage and had seemed headed for a landslide victory.

"We're going to go around the clock," Dole told a cheering crowd in the ballroom of the MGM Grand hotel in Las Vegas. "We can feel the momentum building and it's building all across America."

Although Dole's voice at times showed signs of strain, he continued to campaign enthusiastically. On Saturday, he added new stops to his itinerary, bringing to 19 the number of states on his route.

In between nighttime stops, Dole chatted with reporters on his campaign plane, and called his staff in Washington at about 3 a.m. to provide a word of encouragement as

they, too, worked around the clock. "You're young, you can handle it all right," he said. "We're having a great time. We've only got about 56 more hours to go."

The Reuters daily tracking poll showed Dole within four percentage points of Clinton. ABC had the president 10 points ahead, and Gallup put the president's lead at 13 points.

Individual state polls gave Dole some reason for hope. He was neck-and-neck with Clinton in Georgia and Tennessee, within five points in Ohio, and led Clinton in Nevada - all states Clinton carried in 1992.

A new poll of 400 voters showed Dole trailing Clinton by only five percentage points in California, which carries 54 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory. The survey's margin of error was five points. Another poll last week put Clinton closer to 20 points ahead in California.

Equally significantly, Republicans pulled ahead in the Reuters poll in the battle for Congress. The Republicans seized control of both houses in 1994 for the first time in 40 years. This year, they have been targets of an all-out assault by Democrats and their labor union allies.

Most analysts now expect the Republicans to hold their own or even increase their majority in the Senate, and to hold their losses in the House to a relatively small number.

Clinton aides said he remains confident of his own victory and plans to strike a high-minded tone in the last hours of the campaign.

He began the day at a black church in Tampa and later met with the mayor of St. Petersburg, Florida, scene of a riot last month after police shot a black youth. Clinton said the choice before the voters is whether to build the nation's future on the "shifting sands of division or the strong rock of common ground."

In addition to Florida, Clinton's schedule yesterday included New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, where many of the stops are designed more to help congressional candidates than himself.

After California, Dole was to head to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Iowa today.

Dole said intends to finish his campaign tomorrow in Independence, Missouri, the hometown of Harry Truman, who came from behind to win the 1948 presidential race.

Troops kill two gunmen in south Lebanon

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

TROOPS killed two gunmen in south Lebanon over the weekend and a bomb blew up next to a passing SLA patrol killing one militiaman, the army said yesterday. The explosion came just a few hours before Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai visited the security zone and urged calm.

"To the best of my understanding, Northern Command is working at a high level and carrying out all the necessary preparations for any future possibilities. I repeat that we have no intention of intensifying the situation along the border," Mordechai said.

"We have an interest in calm. We have no aims across the border... I

appeal to [President Hafez] Assad and the Syrians to return to the negotiating table."

The army said the bomb was set off yesterday morning as an SLA patrol was headed toward their outpost in the northeastern tip of the security zone.

In Beirut, Hizbullah claimed responsibility for the attack. IDF and SLA gunners immediately retaliated by firing at suspected Hizbullah hideouts. Reports from Lebanon said one woman was lightly injured in the barrage.

The attack came a day after troops clashed with Amal gunmen, killing two of them, the army said. It said the soldiers were on patrol in the security zone near the village of Kabriha.

UNIFIL peacekeepers recovered the bodies yesterday. Amal admitted that two of its gunmen were killed in a clash with IDF troops last Thursday.

Sharansky: Syria's launched psychological war, Page 12

Zameret panel to present recommendations today

HAIM SHAPIRO and Ilim

THE Zameret Committee, appointed by Transport Minister Yitzhak Levy to study the issue of Shabbat road closings, is expected to recommend today that Jerusalem's Rehov Bar-Ilan be closed during prayer times on Shabbat.

The committee, which will issue its recommendations this morning, was set up at the behest of the High Court of Justice, petitioned over Levy's decision to close the thoroughfare during religious services. The committee is also expected to recommend that arrangements be made to care for the needs of the secular residents of the city, a recommendation that is said to imply a call for subsidized shared taxi (sharut) service in Jerusalem on Shabbat.

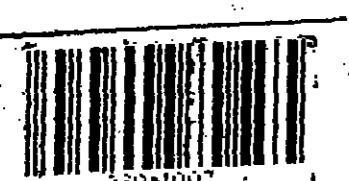
The committee is not expected to present an overall plan for Shabbat road closings in the capital.

During its deliberations many public figures appeared before the committee. Among other findings, it became clear that previous calculations used to recommend the street's closure had greatly underestimated the amount of traffic during prayer

times. Another recommendation of the committee is to establish a permanent panel under the auspices of the state president to deal with relations between the secular and religious communities.

The committee is also to recommend halting subsidized construction in Jerusalem and in contrast encouraging the migration of stronger population groups to the capital. A source on the committee said this recommendation results from fears that the city's population is rapidly becoming over-balanced in favor of haredi communities.

Meanwhile, senior police sources in the capital last night expressed fear the committee's recommendations would not avert continued violent demonstrations on Rehov Bar-Ilan.



Jerusalem Post Subscription Sales and Service 177-022-2278

Advertisement for B.T.C. Travel & Tours, featuring 'REGULAR AND PRIVATE TOURS TO JORDAN' with details on 1 to 4 day tours, excellent itineraries, and guaranteed departures. Contact number 02-6233990.

Rifkind appeals to Israel, PA to resolve impasse on Hebron

VISITING British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind appealed yesterday to Israel and the Palestinian Authority to resolve the impasse on Hebron redeployment. He underscored his call by making an unscheduled visit to the city.

Meanwhile, officials say that Rifkind conveyed an invitation to President Ezer Weizman to make the first state visit to Britain by an Israeli president. Weizman would be hosted by Queen Elizabeth II. Officials said an exact date has not yet been scheduled, but the visit could occur as soon as February.

Standing alongside Foreign Minister David Levy after their talks, Rifkind told reporters, "there is a real prospect for agreement on Hebron over the near future but that will require both sides to address these matters in an inspired way that recognizes the great prizes to be won."

After meeting Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe, Rifkind said, "Success in these efforts to redeploy in Hebron will be the key which unlocks the lack of progress

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

in recent months.

"I think Hebron has become crucial to whether there is a future for the peace process. Without Hebron, it is rhetoric. With Hebron, it begins to look real."

Last night, Rifkind held talks with PA leader Yasser Arafat.

In separate meetings with Rifkind, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Levy squarely blamed Arafat for the failure to wrap up the Hebron deal.

During his stay in Hebron, Rifkind also reiterated Britain's traditional position on settlements, terming all Jewish settlement activity in the territories as "illegal and should not continue." He also said, "we believe the possibility of a Palestinian state cannot be excluded."

While in Hebron, Rifkind also called for Israel to further ease the closure so as to improve the Palestinian economy.

In talks with Levy, the British foreign secretary also complained about the Israeli road checks of UNRWA workers, some of whom are British citizens. However, Levy said Israel must be vigilant about security checks due to threats of terrorism. Participants in the meeting said Rifkind voiced support for a Palestinian airport and port in Gaza.

Sources said Rifkind proposed a European-Israeli panel which would seek ways to improve the Palestinian economy.

Rifkind's focus on economics stood in contrast to French President Jacques Chirac's vocal efforts during a recent visit to obtain a greater European political role in the Middle East peace process.

Rifkind, like Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov, also refrained from visiting Orient House in eastern Jerusalem. He is expected to leave today to the United Arab Emirates, and continue on to Yemen, before returning to Britain.



Foreign Minister David Levy (right) extends a welcoming hand to visiting British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind at their press conference yesterday in Jerusalem. (Brian Hender)

Settlers to protest gov't settlement policy

SETTLEMENT leaders decided yesterday to stage a three-day vigil in front of the Prime Minister's Office, starting tomorrow, to actively protest the government's settlement policy.

Peace Now, however, dismissed this as an "act," perhaps even orchestrated with the Prime Minister's Office, designed to cast Netanyahu as a "moderate."

"I wish that this were so," countered

HERB KEINON

Aharon Domb, general-secretary of the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. "But this is not the case. This government is great when it comes to words, but does nothing when it comes to deeds. We don't see anything happening on the ground."

Domb said that the protest is against the "continued freeze in the settlements, despite all the headlines and promises," and also against plans to turn over property owned by Jews massacred in Hebron in 1929 to the Palestinian Authority.

In addition to calling for the vigil, the

council also decided to reestablish the various organizations it set up around the country that spearheaded protests against the Oslo accords under the Labor government.

Peace Now spokesman Alon Arnon dismissed the council's plans for demonstrations as an "act. The goal is simply to represent the Netanyahu government as being moderate, to show that it is in the center."

Palestinians claim settlers torched their home

SETTLERS torched a Palestinian home just outside of Kiryat Arba before dawn yesterday, badly damaging the structure and lightly injuring four family members, a family member said.

Judea and Samaria Police spokesman Boaz Goldenberg said the fire was being investigated, but as of yesterday evening there were no concrete findings as to the cause.

"At around 1:30 a.m. I heard a noise outside, and went to see what it was; but I didn't see anything," said Shakhher Dana, whose father's and brother's home next door to his was

BILL HUTMAN

allegedly attacked by settlers.

"A few minutes later my brother's wife ran over, calling out, 'Shakhher, Shakhher, the settlers have set our house on fire,'" he said.

The woman said she heard someone break a window and throw something inside, apparently flammable liquid, Dana said.

"She told me she saw several settlers running back toward Kiryat Arba, and one of them said in Hebrew, 'Let's get out of here fast,'" he said.

Local Palestinian residents and

fire-fighters brought the blaze under control, but not before it destroyed one room in the house, and damaged the others with smoke.

Four family members, including Dana's 60-year-old father, were lightly injured from smoke inhalation, Dana said.

Dana described the home as being "only a couple of meters from the fence around Kiryat Arba ... We have had problems for years with the settlers of Kiryat Arba ...

"They sometimes throw stones at us, and petrol bombs. A couple of years ago they shot at our home. We want to live in peace, but look how they treat us."

Sharon predicts big settlement expansion

TOURING Judea and Samaria yesterday, National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon proclaimed that there is plenty of room for more Jewish settlers.

"There is enough land here to build 10,000 or 11,000 apartments," he told residents of Kiryat Sefer, where he was greeted by flag-waving children.

Sharon, who spearheaded past settlement efforts, promised a settlement drive is on the way.

Army Radio quoted him as saying that the government supports the establishment of a 2,000-unit haredi neighborhood north of Ramallah.

Sharon's tour focused on the central mountain ridge.

In Dolev, where about 90 families live, Sharon told residents: "Don't worry. There is lots of land here. There is no Arab population in the area. I am confident the government's [settlement] policy will be implemented here."

Settler leaders, angry over the Hebron withdrawal plans, seemed gratified by Sharon's statements.

"I welcome any pronouncement in favor of settlement," said Aharon Domb, head of the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. But he added: "Until now the present government has not approved construction of even one new apartment." (AP)

Korman remanded till end of trial

MANSLAUGHTER suspect

Nahum Korman yesterday was remanded by the Jerusalem District Court until the end of proceedings against him. Korman, the security officer of the Hadar Betar settlement, is suspected of beating to death Hilmi Shoushi, 11, on October 27.

The indictment states that Korman approached the boy in the village of Husan after suspecting him of throwing stones and hit and kicked him in the head.

As a result of the kick, Shoushi fell onto his back and while he was lying on the ground Korman put his foot on his neck and hit him on the head with his pistol butt. Shoushi died in hospital of a brain hemorrhage.

Judge Yehudit Tzur wrote in her remand decision that a prima facie case exists against Korman, citing the evidence given by two Palestinian children who witnessed the beating. Tzur also cited the results of the autopsy, which determined Shoushi's death had resulted from repeated blows and kicks to his neck and head, particularly from Korman's pistol butt.

"We are apparently dealing with severe and cruel violence, which

testifies to the loss of all restraint and control," the judge wrote.

The fact that Korman holds an official position constitutes an aggravating circumstance, Tzur continued. "A man who serves in an official capacity is required to display a higher measure of responsibility and restraint, in that he in many cases represents authority to the inhabitants."

Judge Tzur also wrote that the crime bears a special seriousness, in that "it appears the suspect did not suffice with catching the boy, but apparently took the law into his own hands and continued to beat him, even when the boy was lying on the ground."

Family members who attended the remand hearing protested Korman's innocence and complained to reporters that the court had been influenced by media reports of the case.

Korman's attorney said his client would appeal the remand decision.

At Husan village, meanwhile, a group of several dozen rabbis from settlements, kibbutzim, and elsewhere paid a condolence visit on the Shoushi family. (ftm)

Police arrest Nablus yeshiva students for 'non-cooperation'

HERB KEINON

SEVEN Od Yosef Hai yeshiva students waiting for transport to Nablus were arrested after refusing to identify themselves to police yesterday, Judea and Samaria police spokesman Boaz Goldenberg said. Six of them were released in the afternoon.

Goldenberg said the police were checking those going on the daily transport to the yeshiva, and arrested the students after they failed to cooperate.

About 10 students are taken from a meeting point outside Nablus each day to the site, under heavy IDF guard.

Yehuda Liebman, a spokesman for the yeshiva, said police were searching for one particular student, and - without warrants or permits - entered a makeshift study hall near the transport and began searching the premises. "They caused the whole yeshiva to shut down," he said. "It was absurd."

Netanyahu defends suspension of Shahor

PRIME Minister Benjamin Netanyahu yesterday rejected criticism of his suspension of Maj.-Gen. Oren Shahor as negotiator with the Palestinians on civilian affairs.

He said that he personally had opposed firing Shahor from the army "until after the investigation into the affair ... The opposition has a right to get up-to-date information, and I brief them myself from time to time. But this was an exceptional case: an officer who secretly and furtively went to speak to the opposition, without reporting this, at the most sensitive stage of negotiations."

In his first public comment on the affair, Netanyahu said: "We

are talking about an officer - I think this is a unique situation - who was making contacts with the heads of parties secretly."

He said Shahor had failed to report to "those authorized" at a time of sensitive negotiations when protecting information was vital to their success.

Netanyahu said the opposition, which reacted harshly to the suspension, had a right to be updated by himself or via other suitable channels. "But here we have a different situation," he said.

Meanwhile, Meretz leader Yossi Sarid accused Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai of changing his version of their meeting while the later was a general.

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN and news agencies

"The meeting between us was very many years ago. True it was when I was a major-general in the army and was on the background of criticism from MK Yossi Sarid regarding our activity during the intifada, mainly to do with human values," Mordechai said.

"I received the appropriate approvals and the meeting was at his house. I told him that in my opinion that factually he was mistaken and the IDF behaved then according to the basic orders, laws and norms of moral values," he said, adding that a large portion of

the discussion dealt with the Bus 300 episode.

"I never exchanged a word on any other topic, and the meeting was done with the authority and approval, like it should have been."

Sarid responded by saying he was delighted that the defense minister altered his statement.

"Only yesterday he was a brigadier," Israel Radio quoted Sarid as saying. "And today he is a major-general. Yesterday, the meeting was at my initiative and dealt with the Bus 300. Today, it was mainly on the intifada. I presume that at this pace we will come to the same version in a few days time."

Following Sarid's statement, Mordechai's spokesman Avi Benyahou said that it was never said Mordechai met with Sarid as a brigadier-general and therefore there was no base to Sarid's comments.

Mordechai told reporters after visiting IDF troops in south Lebanon that Shahor held more meetings than those already publicized. But he refused to elaborate.

Shahor, who remains in his role as coordinator of activities in the territories, is reportedly investigating his personnel to discover who leaked his meetings with Labor leaders Shimon Peres and Yossi Beilin.

Batsheva Tzur contributed to this report.

French said ready to rearm Iraq

DOUGLAS DAVIS LONDON

BRITISH and US intelligence services have discovered that French businessmen have signed multi-million-dollar contracts which involve re-equipping Iraq's military machine in exchange for oil, as soon as sanctions are lifted, according to London's Mail on Sunday newspaper.

One of the contracts provide the French companies Total and Elf Aquitaine with oil rights in southern Iraq, where the second-largest reserves in the world are situated, while another involves the construction of a high-speed rail line from Iraq's Gulf port to Turkey, Georgia, and Russia.

The report also notes that Iraq's Mirage fighters, grounded since the Gulf war because of a lack of spare parts, are again in the air, having apparently been resupplied with the strictly controlled French spare parts, via the Russian mafia.

The Conseil National du Patronat Francais, the French equivalent of the manufacturers' association,

confirmed it had taken trade delegations to Iraq in June 1994, February 1995, and April 1996, but it insisted all dealings were strictly within the UN guidelines.

The US and Britain are now conducting "quiet diplomatic talks" to search for a new approach that might stop, or at least slow down, the French deal-making.

In another report, a network of British companies was accused of circumventing international trade sanctions to deliver millions of dollars worth of equipment to the Libyan armed forces.

One of the most serious of the alleged breaches involved the electronics giant Philips in a £45 million contract for the supply of radio communications equipment and other material sent to Tripoli in April and May 1992.

Engineers at Philips allege that officials at British Customs and at the Department of Trade and Industry were misled into believing the equipment was intended for "maritime safety," while the project was, in fact, commissioned by Libya's military procurement division to update communications with Libya's fleet in the Gulf of Sirt.

A spokesman for Philips was quoted by the newspaper as saying that the material was for marine safety and that the Department of Trade and Industry had approved of the export.

"But if it was used for military purposes," he said, "Philips has been misled."

Philips was quoted by the newspaper as saying that the material was for marine safety and that the Department of Trade and Industry had approved of the export.

"But if it was used for military purposes," he said, "Philips has been misled."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Two pedestrians killed

Adit Mendel, 84, was killed yesterday when she was hit by a taxi while crossing the street at the corner of Dizengoff and Yermiyahu in Tel Aviv. In Beit She'an, a pedestrian was hit by a car and killed outside the Kitan factory. The man, a former worker at the plant, was declared dead at the scene. Police arrested the driver.

A motorcyclist driver, 36, from Herzliya, was seriously injured in a hit-and-run accident on a bridge in Tel Aviv. (ftm)

Boy, buried in sand, in serious condition

A 13-year-old Netanya boy was buried under a huge pile of sand while playing with his friends yesterday. The friends called for help and, with the help of a Magen David Adom team, succeeded in pulling the unconscious boy out. He was taken to Laniado Hospital, but his condition was so serious that he was transferred to the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus. (ftm)

Hadash faction visits PA council today

Members of the Hadash faction are scheduled to visit Ramallah this afternoon as guests of the Palestinian Legislative Council's high committee chaired by Haider Abdel Shafi. Last month, members of the council visited the Knesset as Hadash's guests.

Today's visit is being considered more than just a courtesy call, however. A Hadash spokesman said the agenda included "trying to create a joint front to prepare for the future." (Liat Collins)

Arafat says Egypt hoping to clinch Hebron deal

PALESTINIAN Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat said yesterday that Egypt is trying to close a deal between the PA and Israel on a partial pullout from Hebron.

"There are some Egyptian efforts concerning this issue," Arafat told reporters in Gaza, when

asked if a deal could be signed at the Middle East economic conference in Cairo scheduled for November 12.

PA officials said their leadership would like to sign an agreement in Cairo. "We have to reach agreement first," PA negotiator Hassan

Asfour said.

Arafat sent negotiators Saeb Erekat and Asfour to Cairo on Saturday to report to the Egyptians on the talks.

PA officials said Egypt offered to help narrow the gaps. (Reuters)

LEHEL - A lovely second daughter, Shelly, to Gail & Gil, sister to Ronny, granddaughter to Paul Kohn and Rivka & Avraham Lerner, at Aesaf Harde, November 1, 1996.

TANTUR PUBLIC LECTURE Ecumenical Institute for Theological Studies Regrettably announces the cancellation of the November 7 lecture by Rev. Dr. Michael Prior. The next scheduled lecture will take place on Thursday, November 21, 3:45 p.m. Rabbi Dr. David Hartman, Director, Shalom Hartman Institute, Jerusalem New Directions and Challenges for Religious Zionism Tantor Auditorium, Hebron Road towards Bethlehem, at Gilo junction. Parking, Buses 22 (to Bethlehem) and 30 (through Gilo) stop at gate.

The last remaining high class apts. with low prices HAR NOF GARDENS 3 rooms \$185,750 4 rooms \$220,550 5 rooms scenic entrance towards view \$288,600 6 rooms scenic entrance, 50 sq. m. balcony & garden \$388,000 * Prices at rate of NIS 3.267 to the dollar with cash payments only * Apartments ready in half a year Nof Real Estate Tel. 02-537-5161. Fax. 02-537-5162

RAMOT SHAPIRA EDUCATIONAL CENTRE Adult Educational Forum Shabbat Miketz, Dec. 13 - 14, 1996. Subject: "The Role & Place of Religious Zionism Today" Scholars in Residence: Prof. Ernest Krausz, Bar-Ilan University Prof. Ze'ev Harvey, Hebrew University For reservations, call: 02-561-8343



Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu yesterday accepts the report on the long school day from Prof. Haim Adler (right), as Education Minister Zevulun Hammer ponders its implications.

Netanyahu: Long school day will narrow income gap

BATSHEVA TSUR

ISRAEL has the world's widest gap between the top and the bottom echelons of income earners, and the new long-school-day plan is a weapon to combat this, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said yesterday.

Netanyahu requires similar budgets, Netanyahu continued, "otherwise our society will pay far more in social terms in the long run."

Adler said the new program aims to help weak students catch up with the very best pupils in the class.

Adler said the new program aims to help weak students catch up with the very best pupils in the class.

Nature groups want to save bats from people

JUDY SIEGEL

DON'T go into caves where insect-eating bats are likely to be hibernating this winter, the Nature Reserves Authority and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel said yesterday, in a move aimed at protecting the bats.

Cave, Nahal Dalia Cave and the old copper mines in the Eilat hills. Lists of caves that are closed to people are available at both organizations.

There are 31 identified species of insect-eating bats in Israel, more than the number of species in all of Europe. They are protected by law here, but still at risk of extinction because of their sensitivity to disturbances and insecticides.

A recent survey of the Upper Galilee found that most of the bats were in quite good condition, largely because metal gratings have been put on the entrances to caves, letting in the bats - but not people.

Court censures Ben-Yair over plea bargain

THE High Court of Justice yesterday censured a decision by Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair not to ask the courts to declare charges for which Sderot Mayor David Boskila is to stand trial constitute public impropriety.

est made him unfit to continue serving as mayor. In return, Boskila confessed to the charges, relating to benefits he reaped from making decisions on a planning and building commission, and would thus be allowed to continue in his post.

Sderot city council, attorney Yosef Pinhas Cohen. The judges said it was impossible to undo what had been done, since Boskila had already confessed to the charges as part of the plea bargain.

Lubelsky takes adviser post with Kahalani

BILL HUTMAN

FORMER Labor MK Masha Lubelsky yesterday took office as adviser on the status of women and the prevention of family violence to Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani, despite criticism from within the police force that the appointment was political and unnecessary.

Police sources noted that Kahalani was a Labor MK before he formed the Third Way Party, and believed the appointment was related to his continued connections with Labor.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Karsav to meet with PA counterparts. The National Federation of Labor Organizations (NLO) has filed a lawsuit against the management of the Tel Aviv Convention Center.

Rules eased for donating organs for transplant

JUDY SIEGEL

FROM now on, living relatives other than parents, children, and siblings will be able to donate an organ or even part of an organ to a patient who needs a transplant.

Since 1986, only a would-be recipient's first-degree relatives were allowed to donate a kidney: now spouses, grandparents, uncles, and aunts, grandchildren, and cousins will be able to do so.

only about 160 such operations were performed last year. Asked whether he himself is registered as a potential organ donor, Hanegebi said he is not.

Hanegebi said he hopes 150 to 200 more kidneys and other organ parts would be donated each year as a result of the change in the decade-old regulations, which he termed "anachronistic."

their support for organ donations, especially by expanding the number of people carrying donor cards and encouraging families to donate the organs of their deceased loved ones.

He would not name any of those he consulted or say exactly what they had told him. But he admitted that there is "much suspicion, even trauma, among the religious leaders, due to fear that organs would be removed before patients had died."

Seriously ill Falash Mura woman flown here for treatment

BATSHEVA TSUR

A YOUNG mother of two, whose health had severely deteriorated in the Falash Mura compound in Addis Ababa, was being flown to Israel last night in an attempt to save her life.

not be saved in an Ethiopian hospital, he approached the Jewish Agency to make arrangements for her transfer to Israel.

In Jerusalem, the Interior Ministry granted her and her family visas to enter the country and she was due to come on the next immigrants' flight on November 11.

woman was yesterday afternoon flown out by Ethiopian Airways to Cairo, accompanied by Hodes.

In Cairo, she was due to be transferred to an El Al flight leaving for Ben-Gurion Airport. There, an ambulance was on hand to take her to the hospital.

When you see an ad about 250% profit, do you think, "impossible!" and turn the page?

We understand your skepticism. But you can't argue with these facts: In his weekly financial newsletter on August 9, international currency expert Brian Marber strongly recommended investing in the British pound...

4 ONE-DAY TRIPS with Shorashim & The Jerusalem Post Travel Club. Spend a day away-from-it-all on one of Shorashim's entertaining and enlightening English speaking trips.

TESTS NOW! CALL NOW! RADON - GAS MICROTTEST LTD. TEL: 177-022-1700

Reservations and further information: SHORASHIM, POB 7588, 14 Rehov Ababanel, Rehavia, Jerusalem 91074.

THE JERUSALEM POST

F. DAVID RADLER Chairman, Board of Directors
YEHUDA LEVY, President & Publisher

JEFF BARAK, Editor
DAN ZENBERG, News Editor
DAVID BRINN, Night Editor
SAM ORBAUM, Features Editor
THOMAS O'DWYER, Foreign Editor
JUDY MONTAGU, Op-Ed Editor
AMOTZ ASA-EL, Business Editor

AVI GOLAN, Executive Vice President, Marketing & Advertising
PAUL STASZEWSKI, CPA, Vice President, Finance
YOSSI HORN, Vice President, Production
STANLEY SCHRIGER, Circulation Manager
BENZION MILLER, Tel Aviv Office Manager

EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, P.O. Box 81, Ramat Gan, Jerusalem 91000
Telephone: 02-531-5566, Fax: 02-538-9277, CIRCULATION— 02-531-5610, Fax: 02-538-9017, ADVERTISING— 02-531-5608,
02-531-5637, 40 Fax: 02-538-8408, TEL AVIV: 5 Rehov Hamaagar, POB 28378 (61283) Telephone 03-6390333, Fax: 6390277
HAIFA: 20 Nofarim, Haifa Hamaagar, Telephone 04-4623166, Published daily except Sunday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine
Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. © The Jerusalem Post 1996, Reproduction, or
storage in a retrieval system, or in any other form, is prohibited without permission. Editors: 1932-1955 GERSHON AGRON, 1955-
1974 TED LURIE, 1974-1975 LEA BEN-DOR, 1975-1989 ARYATH and ERWIN FRENKEL, 1990-1992 N. DAVID GROSS,
1992-1996 DAVID BAR-ILLAN
INTERNET EDITION: http://www.jpost.co.il General E-mail: jped@jpost.co.il Editorial E-mail: editors@jpost.co.il
Subscriptions E-mail: subs@jpost.co.il

A legacy of hope

ONE year after his murder, the nation still mourns Yitzhak Rabin. We mourn not only the man, the leader, the icon, the quintessential Israeli. We mourn that we have become a nation that allowed the unthinkable to happen, and that we will never retrieve the innocence that was lost, even if the tremendous wound can be healed.
No one man played a more critical role in so many stages of Israel's short history than Yitzhak Rabin. No single life could better represent the journey from pioneering the land, to statehood, to victory, to isolation, to maturity and strength, to acceptance in the world, as Yitzhak Rabin. He was not perfect, but he was a treasure, and he was ours. He is missed.
In those horrible days a year ago, some feared the murder would lead to civil war; many hoped for a coming together born of shared shock and a yearning to heal. Neither has happened. In some sense the crevice separating Israelis has widened. At the same time, however, the potential for bridging that crevice is slowly coming to light.
The battle for the country's future has been translated directly into how the country defines the Rabin legacy. One side says his legacy is peace — and is strangely silent on the imperative for unity. The other says that the nation must unify — but is strangely silent on the sacrifices that must be made for peace. To speak of peace is to label oneself in one camp; of unity, in the other.
While the recent elections put the peace camp in the opposition, it is the unity camp that is on the defensive. This paradox is demonstrated by the tremendous victory the peace camp has won since the elections. In a few short months, the new prime minister has warmly shaken Yasser Arafat's hand and irrevocably aligned his government with the Oslo framework, despite a Palestinian resort to violence that might well have forced the collapse of Oslo under the previous government.
The adoption of Oslo by the unity camp means that the Oslo process has become the only basis for consensus in the country. While in theory Oslo may have left the key final-status issues open, in practice all likely outcomes involve some form of territorial compromise — and therefore fundamentally follow the peace camp's model.
But despite its victory, the peace camp feels everything that it has achieved is in danger. At

the same time, the unity camp feels powerless to save the nation from sacrilege, suicide, or both. With both sides feeling increasingly desperate, what hope is there for the unity, peace, and healing that most Israelis yearn for?
The first basis for hope is that a unity camp government following a modified peace camp policy, while not satisfying anyone completely, could command the support of a wide majority of the Knesset and the public. In effect, Israel will have adopted a unity policy, if not a unity government.
A unity policy could have great benefits for Israel, both by turning the tide away from corrosive division and towards healing, and by strengthening Israel's position at the negotiating table. For the positive effect to be realized, the peace camp would have to support the government when it moves substantially in their direction. For their part, the unity camp would have to be satisfied with small victories around the edges, and be willing to accept the will of the majority.
The second basis for hope is the reaction of Israel's youth to Rabin's assassination. Their dominant reactions were against apathy and for healing. The "children of the candles" spontaneously formed groups from across the spectrum which cared more about learning how to speak to each other than defeating each other. Instinctively, a critical mass of Israeli youth felt that if they could create peace at home, peace with our neighbors would come.
A year from that terrible day, it is easy to assert pessimistically that nothing has changed, or that things have gotten worse. But the peace camp should take heart that the half of Israel that stood aloof from Oslo is now inextricably linked to it. Moreover, the political center has shifted decisively to the left, locking even a nationalist government onto the path of Oslo.
The unity camp should take consolation that, while the current government cannot steer too far from the Oslo framework, their concerns are being represented and the critical decisions ahead will be made by wider majorities than in the past.
Finally, all Israelis can be thankful for the resilience, determination, and idealism of our youth, who turned out to care far more about their country than the stereotypes would allow, and to be more constructive than many who would lead them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"NEW BROOM" Sir, - I agree with Yosef Goell ("Government as 'New Broom,'" October 22) that there is much to criticize about the performance of Israeli governments past and present, and that the time and opportunity has come to make a fresh start.
If, however, as Goell wants to assure us, the spirit of Israel is affected more by the beauty of trees than by the fate of hundreds of human beings, no matter who they are, no change in government policy will matter. We will indeed have become a land of shame and a people devoid of humanity.
DR. VICTORIA L. DAUBERT
Jerusalem.

PA PRESSURE TACTICS Sir, - I take strong exception to your editorial of October 22 in which you report me as having "threatened" Israel about the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and its neighbors. In the lecture you refer to which I had given a day earlier at the Hebrew University, I simply outlined my own and personal thoughts about what might happen if peace is not realized. I also outlined my thoughts on how I think it should be realized.
Being totally outside the PA I find it strange that you choose to interpret my remarks as part of PA tactics to put pressure on Israel. Are we now banned from expressing our fears concerning our mutual future? Or are only our paper's views on possible solutions logical and reasonable? Or perhaps we should abstain from analysis altogether, on pain of being accused of trying to blackmail Israel?
I wish your reporter (October 21) and then your editor had taken more time to consider the totality of what I had to say in that lecture. That way, our meanings might have been better put across, thus serving the cause of peace.
SARI NUSSEIBEH
Jerusalem.

SOUL-SEARCHING Sir, - Moshe Kohn's column of October 25 show how little "soul-searching" has really been done by many on the religious right. Kohn seems to feel that the worst effect of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin was that it entrenched the Oslo Accords. Three-quarters of the column is spent in essentially blaming Rabin for his own murder. Kohn manages almost entirely to avoid mentioning the hate that was sown at Rabin for two years leading up to his murder, and when he does his condemnation is faint.
The sort of self-righteous vitriol that Kohn spouts is not going to bring us any closer together. The contrast with Na'omi Ragen's anguish and regret over having called Rabin a traitor ("Too late," October 29) could not be greater.
MARTIN J. GIDRON
Tel Aviv.

OPINION

Leah's life

GREER FAY CASHMAN

WIDOWHOOD is a curse. It's like being an amputee with constant phantom pains.
When a spouse who has been gravely ill dies there is some comfort in the knowledge that the loved one has finally been released from torment. If he dies a natural death, especially while asleep, there is also comfort, of a sort.
But there is no comfort when a spouse gets killed as the result of an accident; still less when he is murdered.
In the year since the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin much has been said and written about national trauma. But there has been relatively little about Leah Rabin's personal trauma.
In an era in which women increasingly pursue their own careers, Rabin, a trained teacher, sacrificed her own personal aspirations for those of her husband. She was a soldier's wife, a diplomat's wife, an MK's wife, a defense minister's wife and a prime minister's wife.
Because she never knew what extent her husband's call to duty would keep them apart throughout the day, she always made sure she and Yitzhak had breakfast together. This was their time for each other. The nation would wait.
For the past year, Rabin has been a widow. But she hasn't been an ordinary widow. How could

she be?
She hasn't been able to allow herself the luxury of giving into grief. Her public status has demanded that she maintain an almost rigid control.
There were televised scenes showing a trembling lip and reddened eyes; but with royalty, heads of state and hundreds of dignitaries coming to pay their personal condolences, Rabin had no choice but to put her personal agony on hold.
After the shiva period most widows are forced to get on with their lives, to start planning for a future different from the joint one they had always envisaged.
So far Rabin has been denied this opportunity. Her presence has been requested at so many tributes to her husband in Israel and abroad that she has had almost no time for herself.
Because of the circumstances in which her husband died, she feels driven to carry the torch, to prove that the assassin who shot the dreamer of peace could not extinguish the precious flame.
Shuttling between Israel, Europe, the US and her home in Ramat Aviv, attending rallies, memorials and dedication ceremonies in every part of the country, she simply hasn't had the chance to move on in that inner, essential sense.
LIKE Jehan Sadat, widow of the murdered Egyptian president, Rabin will continue spreading her husband's message and remain busy responding to endless requests for speaking engagements.
Occasionally, when her sometimes acerbic tongue gets the bet-

Rabin's widow hasn't had the chance to heal and move on

ter of her, she will be again be criticized, even reviled, mostly by those who vilified her husband's image to the extent that a young fanatic not sufficiently disturbed to be declared insane was inspired to play judge, jury and executioner.
It is hard to blame Rabin for being bitter, though there has been evidence of more optimism in her tone and style of late. Yet we can expect to hear her speaking out again with that cutting frankness her detractors despise.

Dry Bones



Perhaps, before they criticize her this time, they might try to imagine what this year has been like for her.
I don't know whether the one ahead will allow Rabin the space to come to terms with her loss and the time to mourn in her own way.
As one widow to another, I can only wish her well.
The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the paper.

The motivation debate

DAN LEON

HOW distant we are from the days when an IDF uniform was a source of pride... of respect [Now] soldiers and officers walk around with a near-apologetic look... Dodging army service is no longer considered a blot on [one's] record.
A cynic listening to Chief of Staff Amnon Lipkin-Shahak at the first annual Yitzhak Rabin memorial in Tel Aviv might have asked, "So what else is new?"
On October 20 this paper reported MK Ra'anan Cohen as saying that less than 10 percent of 331 reservists turned up recently for guard duty in Nablus. He naturally called for an urgent meeting of the appropriate Knesset committee — but who isn't discussing the subject of IDF motivation?
Soldiers, politicians, psychiatrists, psychologists; rabbis, educators, academics, youth movement leaders; rightists, leftists, kibbutzniks, immigrant groups, the media — the topic is on everyone's lips.
So what's the cure?
Former CGS Rafael Eitan for the umpteenth time avows his belief in "spit and polish." Any change in society's attitude to the army, he says, is a reflection of "the soldiers' sloppy appearance." (Yediot Aharontot October 29).
In the same paper Education Minister Zevulun Hammer demands a return to Jewish values, expressing "no doubt that the body to promote [such] education in values shortly to be established as part of the Education Ministry will answer some of the problems raised by the chief of staff." Since the new body is to be directed by a former head of the Bnei Akiva

youth movement its orientation is apparent.
Hammer believes his point is borne out by the many national religious youngsters who excel in the army. But while religious schools and yeshivot quite rightly go their own way, would more "Jewish education" in nonreligious high schools really provide the IDF with better soldiers?
remain in a state of preparedness."
Mitzna believes that "the decline in security alertness and in the IDF's centrality in Israeli society is natural," and he may be right.
The Jerusalem Post's editorial of October 10 noted that "two generations of reserve duty have left many of this society's parents sufficiently exhausted to cease
With soldiers still fighting and dying and talk of a new war on the horizon it may become more difficult to sit on the fence

whatever the price.
Within this cleavage in a country which has traditionally prided itself on its people's army, avoiding reserve duty is rightly seen as an act as significant as placing one's vote in the ballot box on election day.
The decline in motivation to serve surely flows from the deepest streams now running under the surface of our society.
In its extreme form, we have on the one hand those who consider it incumbent to continue taking up arms in an unrelenting struggle for the sort of Jewish homeland they envision; on the other are those Israelis, no less committed to the country or ready to defend it, who are having second thoughts about the need to risk life and limb for beliefs they consider fanatical.
Most Israelis are still somewhere in between. They wish a plague on both "extreme" houses.
But Israeli soldiers are still fighting and dying, the security budget is to be increased, and there is talk of a new war on the horizon. In these circumstances it may become increasingly difficult to sit on the fence. Strident calls for national unity notwithstanding, this great divide in opinion doesn't look like diminishing.
The motivation debate will go on and on; but in the long run only the future of this schism in our society will determine its outcome.
The author is the co-managing editor of the Palestine-Israel Journal.

It isn't all photo-op and image

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

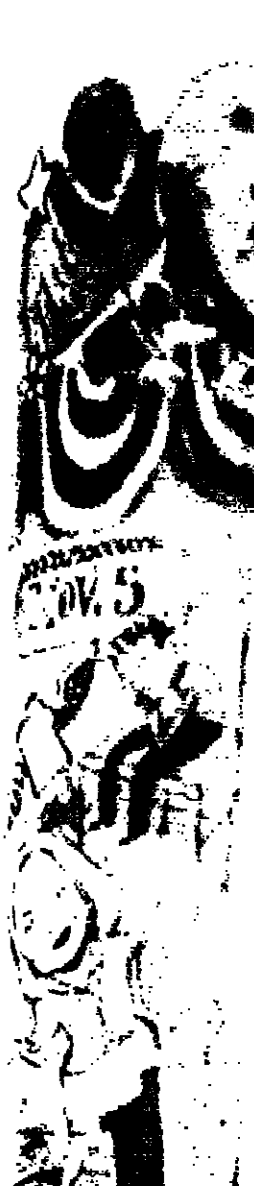
DWIGHT Eisenhower once said that "our form of government has no sense unless it is founded in a deeply-felt religious faith, and I don't care what it is." The lesson of this election year is that a Republican campaign for the presidency makes no sense unless it is founded in some coherent conservative political philosophy — and it doesn't much matter which one it is.
It can be Colin Powell-style moderate Republicanism. Or it can be the sterner stuff once offered by Ronald Reagan. But it can't be mush. And mush is what Bob Dole has been peddling.
The election has not even taken place and a fight is breaking out among Republicans over whether Dole ran too conservative or too moderate a campaign. The debate is absurd. Dole ran neither as a conservative nor as a moderate. He would have done much better as either one. He ran as the wounded war hero you could trust. Trust to do what? Ay, there's the rub.
In the first presidential debate, Clinton offered a withering critique of Dole's Medicare proposals, claiming they would lead to one catastrophe or another. In the face of this barrage Dole was speechless. His response consisted of the following syllogism: (1) His mother had been on Medicare. (2) He loved his mother. Therefore (3) he could not possi-

bly do what Clinton had just shown he was planning to do.
And mush was the stuff of San Diego, where the Republicans staged a convention whose point was to prove that they, they, they care as much as Democrats. But of course if the election hinges on feeling and caring, the Democrats win every time. They do it so much better. Once Republicans accept the Democrats' definition of compassion as measured in the dollar amounts of federal subsidies, they have lost. How can they possibly compete?
The first debate offered the curious spectacle of the Republican candidate recalling with pride his days in Kansas signing welfare checks for, among others, his grandparents. Meanwhile the Democratic candidate took credit for ending the 60-year-old, New Deal-era, federal entitlement to welfare.
The lesson for Republicans of the last 20 years of presidential elections is that mush doesn't sell. Principled conservatism does.
Since 1976, Republicans have lost twice (Ford in '76, Bush in '92), and won three times. All three wins were Ronald Reagan's — the last one, for a third term, awarded to George Bush as his stand-in and heir in 1988.
Four years later, running on his

own, unmoored from Reagan and Reaganism, Bush managed to squander a 90-percent approval rating, and lost Dole, about to lose too, is from the same "pragmatic" school as Bush and Ford.
For these pragmatic Republicans, the presidency is a stewardship, an office of sober management requiring judgment and character. For stewards, a fixed political philosophy is a hindrance inviting the rigidity that comes of "ideology."

Clinton's success is that he can talk the talk. Any talk, complained Dole, who railed bitterly against Clinton's easy adoption of a new political philosophy ("the era of big government is over" — from the man who tried to nationalize 1/7 of the American economy) as the rankest hypocrisy.
There was pathos in Dole's complaint: Clinton was making the kind of conservative case — for a balanced budget, for welfare reform, even for disciplining teens — that Dole was simply incapable of making.
Hence the silver lining in this otherwise dismal election year. Clinton's success confirms that, contrary to the common lament, politics is not all photo-op and image. Even in the age of television and sound-bites, rhetoric counts. Articulation counts. Clinton may be glib, but he knows how to make an argument.
He may not believe it, but he can make it. His reward is that he is about to become, astonishingly, the only Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt to be twice elected president.
Next time, Republicans should consider nominating someone who can articulate the conservative case.
They might win.
(Washington Post Writers Group)

Snooze

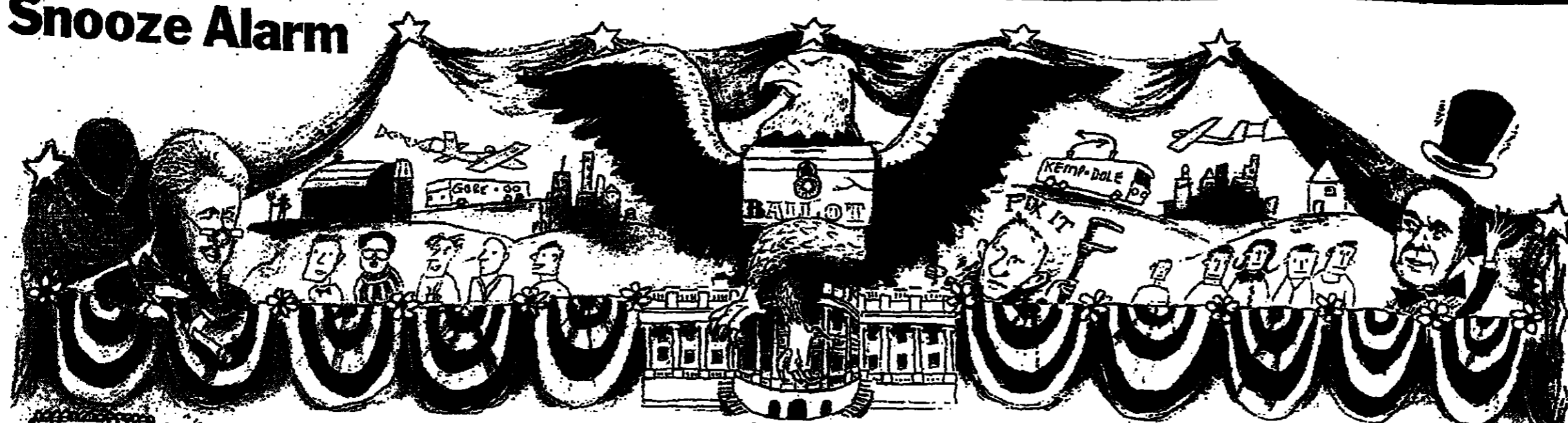


NEWS



NEGATIVE CAMPAIGNS...
EMANDS...
e

Snooze Alarm



The Year of the Yawn

By ADAM NAGOURNEY

NOT A vote has been counted, but one return is already in: This will almost certainly be remembered as one of the duller Presidential campaigns in recent times.

Bob Dole sees it in the small crowds he finds in his travels. President Clinton's aides, with perfunctory apologies, are already talking about the election in the past tense, wondering only how low the turnout will be. Local newspapers in cities like this one and network newscasts reflect the nation's mood by the amount of attention they devote to the contest between the two candidates, which is very little.

The conventional wisdom for 1996 is set: Even with Mr. Dole's furious campaign windup and questions about Mr. Clinton's fund-raising, this was the boring election — just as surely as the 1988 Presidential election was the one that pioneered vicious attack ads. And if history is any

The public is bored by the Presidential campaign. What's wrong with that?

guide, it is only a matter of days before the backlash begins, with flags raised about the damage a low-impact election inflicts on the democratic process.

But before the recriminations begin, one question needs to be answered: Is a boring Presidential election every once in a while really such a bad thing?

On the most obvious level, the placid waters of the 1996 Presidential campaign suggest a nation at peace with its politics. Many voters may simply choose to stay home. The economy is good, the country is not at war and President Clinton has rebounded from the depths of his unpopularity just two years before. Elections can be wrenching

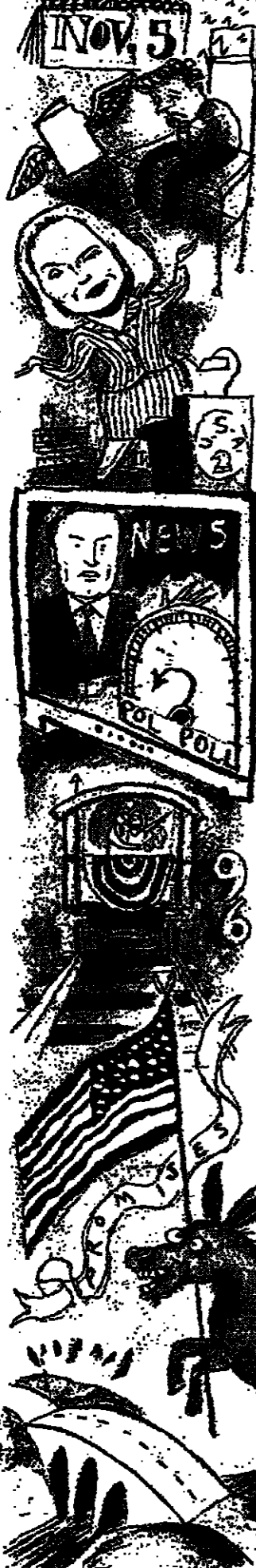
and divisive affairs — witness Richard M. Nixon's contest with George S. McGovern in 1972. And after a run of particularly quarrelsome contests these past few years, voters might be grateful for an intermission.

The White House certainly thinks so. George Stephanopoulos, one of Mr. Clinton's senior aides and strategists, argues that a Presidential contest that he predicts will leave "no cultural imprint" is a healthy sign of "maturity and community" in the country. From that high point, Mr. Stephanopoulos jumped to offer a more self-interested analysis of what he views as its benefits.

"When you're an incumbent, and the economy is doing well," Mr. Stephanopoulos said recently, "boring is good."

But while this campaign was dull, there is a strong argument that it should not have been. The 1996 contest had the potential to be an ideological pivot, comparable to Franklin D. Roosevelt's second Presidential victory in 1936 against Alford M. Landon (a Kansan like Mr. Dole), a win that inspired Mr. Roosevelt to title his Presidential

Continued on page 2



The Electoral College: a relic only a rocket scientist could love.

By Anthony Ramirez

Page 2

Voters may be hearing echoes, but they're getting a choice.

By R. W. Apple Jr.

Page 3

What's a conservative? Not what liberals think (and vice versa).

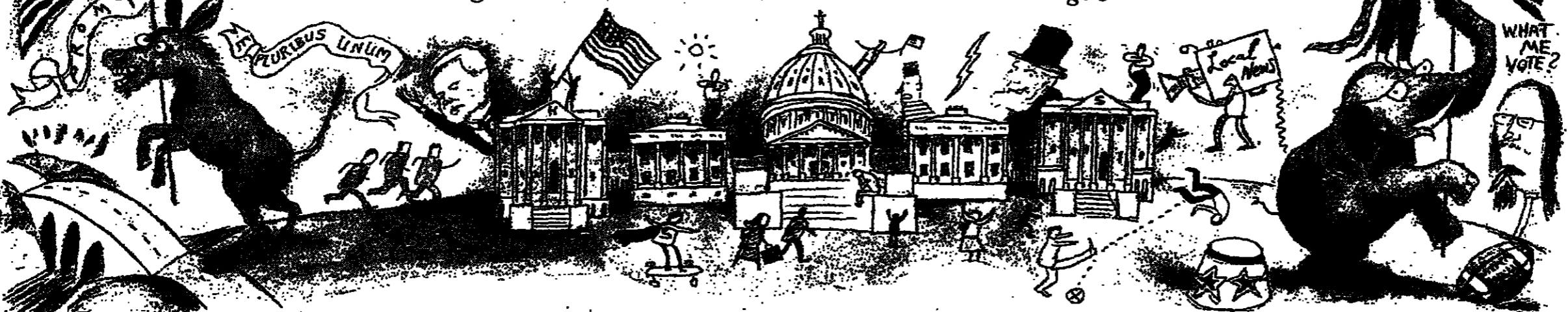
By Marjorie Connelly

Page 3

In the year of the soccer mom, a battle over the breast.

By Gina Kolata

Page 3



John S. Dylter

War's Plunder and the Swiss

The New Old News of Nazi Loot

By BARRY MEIER

IT is sensational news: tales of looted gold, stolen art treasures and other wartime plunder secretly passing from the Nazis to the well-manicured hands of bankers in Switzerland.

The steady drumbeat of recent stories has fascinated readers and viewers. But a small group of historians and writers who have researched the subject say they are baffled: Why has the known suddenly become news?

"The basic outline of all of this has been known for many years and for people to pretend they have sensational new stuff is simply not true," said Arthur L. Smith Jr., a retired professor of history at California State University and the author of "Hitler's Gold" (Berg Publishers, 1989).

History sometimes has a curious way of lying dormant before the right spark ignites attention and touches off wide reverberations. The current firestorm over Swiss banks appears to have been stoked by the end of the cold war, the 50th anniversary of World War II and a recent convergence of political interests.

"In 1996, it seems to be ringing the right bells," said Marc Masurovsky, who has studied the "Safehaven" program, the American wartime effort to prevent the Nazis from secreting wealth to neutral countries like Switzerland. Records from that program are the source of some of the supposed new revelations, but Mr. Masur-



Gold wedding bands found at a Nazi death camp.

ovsky said, "Anyone could have walked into the National Archives in the 1970's and seen these documents."

It has long been known that after the war, Swiss banks were left with numerous unclaimed (and still unquantified) deposits made by Jews throughout Europe who were fearful their assets would be seized by Germany. Many of those Jews later perished in the Holocaust. There has also been little doubt that Switzerland, fearful of Nazi conquest, accepted tons of gold looted from European governments by the Nazis as they marched across the continent.

But for decades the Swiss banking industry, which takes pride in its secrecy and discretion, thwarted inquiries about the fate of such lucre. And since the 1970's, recovering it had not been the top priority for many major Jewish organizations, which were occupied with more pressing matters like tracking down surviving Nazi war criminals. The collapse of Communism, however, reinvigorated Jewish efforts to reclaim lost wartime properties in Eastern Europe, and the 50th anniversary of the end of the war last year rekindled interest in the war's murkier episodes. It was only a matter of time before the focus became Switzerland.

Under pressure from the World Jewish Congress and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, the Republican chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Swiss bankers agreed this spring to let independent auditors for the first time to search their archives for

Continued on page 4



V-Chips Go Home?
America's hottest export is violent television.

By Bill Carter

4



Why the Election Is Like Baseball

By ANTHONY RAMIREZ

TAP, tap, tap. Students, the question for today is: How is organized baseball like the Presidential election? Or, more specifically, how is the World Series like the Electoral College? Come, come. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to see the connection.

Then again, maybe it does. Alan Natapoff, a physicist in the department of aeronautics and astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, scrutinizes the effect of "exotic acceleration," like space travel, on the human nervous system. But he also scrutinizes something equally dizzying: the Electoral College. Dr. Natapoff is a lonely defender of perhaps the most easily reviled part of the Constitution.

For the better part of three decades, he has argued against the abolition of the Electoral College, which the American Bar Association once denounced as "archaic, undemocratic, complex, ambiguous, indirect and dangerous." Such criticisms, Dr. Natapoff argues, are wrong. He wields baseball and statistics to make his point.

As any student knows, voters do not vote for President, but for people known as electors, who in January cast the legally binding



Dr. Natapoff's math is correct, said John F. Banzhaf 3d, a law professor at George Washington University whose statistical work was used in the 1960's by people trying to argue for direct elections. But, he said, "This is not a mathematical question, but a political judgment call."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."

Dr. Natapoff's math is correct, said John F. Banzhaf 3d, a law professor at George Washington University whose statistical work was used in the 1960's by people trying to argue for direct elections. But, he said, "This is not a mathematical question, but a political judgment call."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."



Waiting President Clinton has his own thoughts as Vice President Gore spoke at Vanderbilt University in Nashville last Sunday.



votes for President. There are 538 electors; each state has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives (the District of Columbia has 3).

If a candidate wins the majority of the popular vote in a state, he usually gets all that state's electoral votes. (Nebraska and Maine allow their electoral votes to be split.) Constitutionally, however, electors can vote for whomever they like, regardless of how their state's popular vote went.

The Founding Fathers, especially the college's principal architect, James Madison, feared the "superior force" of an "overbearing majority." When the results of the popular vote jibe with the electoral vote, there is no problem with the system. When the results don't jibe — as in 1888, when Grover Cleveland won the popular vote, but lost the electoral vote to Benjamin Harrison — calls for reform erupt.

As recently as the close elections of 1960 and 1968, the prospects of Electoral College disconnections drove the House of Representatives to vote for a constitutional amendment to abolish the system. (The measure later died in the Senate.)

Each State Is Like a Game

Since he first read about the controversy in Life Magazine in the 1960's, Dr. Natapoff has been using baseball to illustrate the essential worth of the Electoral College.

In the World Series, he says, the team that scores the most runs overall is like a candidate who gets the most popular votes. But to win the Series, that team needs to win the most games. After all, the Atlanta Braves in this year's Series scored more runs (26) than the New York Yankees (18), but not in the right combination to win the championship.

In a game that isn't close, the probability is small that one more run (vote) for the team that is ahead will ultimately change the game's outcome, as a Republican voting for Bob Dole in heavily Republican Utah will find. In a more competitive game, however, the value of each additional run (vote) increases substantially.

In a nail-biting game (a close election in a state with a lot of electoral votes) the value of each additional run (vote) is at its greatest. If California, with 54 electoral votes, is closely contested, each popular vote for either President Clinton or Mr. Dole might clinch the election. (Truman won California by 17,885 votes in 1948 out of more than 4 million cast.)

A run early in the season is worth less than one in Game 6 of the World Series. And in a 15-to-2 rout, the 4th home run is less important than the first. Why? Because a team can't take the extra 12 runs and shift them to the next day's game.

Similarly, in the contest for electoral votes, a candidate can't take some of his overwhelming popular vote in Texas and shift it to a close race in Oregon; each race is a separate game. Otherwise, Democrats would concentrate their efforts on big Democratic states and Republicans would target big Republican states in a mad rush to pile up votes.

All this does not mean that a large popular vote isn't important. A baseball player wants to win games, but he also wants to improve his own statistics, as a bargaining chip for contract talks or a rationale for entry into the Hall of Fame. And a candidate wants a lot of votes to claim a mandate.

Alexander Hamilton, with characteristic



The Year of the Yawn: The Election of 1996

Continued From Page 1

papers that year. "The People Approve." What the people approved in 1936 was Mr. Roosevelt's activist view of government, and it set the political tone for this country for close to 40 years. What the people might have approved this year — had Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton been more obliging — was either of the competing views of government presented by House Republicans in 1994 or by the more governmentally ambitious Mr. Clinton who ran in 1992.

'Me Too'

Why the political campaign turned out the way it did is a reflection on both the skills of Mr. Clinton and the shortcomings of Mr. Dole. From the start of this contest the White House did all it could to diminish interest in the race. Candidate Clinton in 1992 blazed out of New Hampshire brimming with fresh ideas: He would guarantee health care for all, end welfare as we know it, reform the campaign finance laws, provide college scholarships that would be paid with public service and reduce the size of government. Those ideas stirred small audiences in the grange halls of New Hampshire in January 1992, and huge audiences in college gyms at this time four years ago. For better and for worse, they set the tone for Mr. Clinton's first two years in office.

This year, a politically chastened and timorous Mr. Clinton ran on a far lighter agenda. And he proceeded to embrace Republican positions with such relentless efficiency that Mr. Dole was left taunting his opponent as the "Me Too" President. There was not much else for the Republican Presidential nominee to say.

And even if there had been much to talk about, Mr. Dole was not the man to do it. Mr. Dole's performance this year made clear that communication or vision — "so-called vision," as Mr. Dole liked to call it — was not his strength. He never presented a vision for the country because, it became clear, he could not. He never had to during his years as a legislative leader in Congress. And he was uncomfortable with the hard economic and social lines drawn by Speaker Newt Gingrich and Republicans in the House, when they took power in 1994.

Flight From the Contract

Like Mr. Clinton, Mr. Dole made his own pragmatic ideological calculation last spring that linking himself to Mr. Gingrich's policies would doom his race for the Presidency. With Election Day now upon him, more than a few members of Mr. Dole's party, and a few academics, are arguing that he might have found a way to associate himself with the more attractive elements of the Contract With America, without being scuttled by association with Mr. Gingrich. But he never tried to do that.

"From the Republican standpoint, what the Congress has done over the last year and a half — and what they have tried to do — could be defended a lot more strongly and intelligently than Dole has managed to do," said William G. Mayer, an assistant professor of political science at Northeastern University. Or as Mr. Stephanopoulos put it: "We had a lot of help from Dole. He never made news."

Students of American elections, the very people who tend to define the conventional wisdom every four years, are suggesting that the country will pay a price for a bland election. "It's bad because what a campaign should be is something that exposes hidden facets of these candidates — and that gives us a better opportunity to judge them as potential Presidents," said Michael R. Beschloss, the historian. "When you've got a campaign that doesn't really do that, what it means is you're left at the end of the campaign with the same information you had at the beginning."

Doris Kearns Goodwin, the Presidential biographer, said with the campaign ending she felt a profound sense of disappointment, particularly after the hopes raised by Mr. Clinton's ambitious candidacy of 1992. "I remember feeling that I wanted my kids to live through one of those periods when people really cared about politics," Ms. Goodwin said. "I look back at the 60's — being part of the civil rights movement and going to Mississippi. It makes you feel large." "Human nature hasn't changed," she continued. "That capacity to get involved is still there. But campaigns now are not designed to bring that out in people."

Democracy in Distress

Those comments are reminiscent of the warnings-echoed after most recent elections. In 1988 it was the hard edge of President George Bush's campaign against Michael S. Dukakis, which many politicians and academics said polluted political discourse. In 1992 voters were alienated by excessive attention to the mechanics of politics — focus groups, polling, production of advertisements — rather than a discussion of policy. In retrospect, it's unclear whether either contest caused lasting damage to the nation.

But 1996 is one case where the warnings might prove right: there really might be a price to be paid for this election, in the form of four more unsettled years in Washington and some important decisions delayed. If Mr. Dole wins, the only mandate he can claim is to push through his tax-cut plan. Mr. Clinton would take a second term with even less guidance from voters. Should Mr. Clinton decide to pursue an unpopular political initiative — which is what many of his supporters from the left hope he will do if he wins this, his last election — he will have to do so without citing the election returns as an endorsement of his platform or philosophy. In 1992 he was able to refer to his election when he presented his proposal for universal health care to Congress.

The elections of 1992 and 1994 hinted at what might have been. The election of 1996 had all the potential to resolve the unanswered questions of those previous contests. Of course, voters might be getting exactly what they want. Maybe the campaign was boring because Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole both sensed that America wasn't ready to make a stark choice; remember that the campaign season's top epithet was "extreme." Resolving the conflicts of a political era is interesting, but sometimes people prefer the less stirring course of groping for a middle ground.

For better or for worse, that bridge — to borrow perhaps the only memorable metaphor of this long campaign — will not be crossed anytime soon.

Play Ball

In baseball, it is not how many runs a team scores, but how many games it wins. Look at the past five World Series:

| | Game | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Run total | Series winner |
|----------------|-----------------------|----|---|----|----|----|---|---|-----------|---------------|
| 1996 | New York Yankees | 1 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | | 18 | ✓ |
| | Atlanta Braves | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | | 26 | |
| 1995 | Cleveland Indians | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | | 19 | |
| | Atlanta Braves | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 23 | ✓ |
| 1994 No Series | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | Toronto Blue Jays | 8 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 8 | | 45 | ✓ |
| | Philadelphia Phillies | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 6 | | 36 | |
| 1992 | Toronto Blue Jays | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 17 | ✓ |
| | Atlanta Braves | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | | 20 | |
| 1991 | Minnesota Twins | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 24 | ✓ |
| | Atlanta Braves | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 29 | |

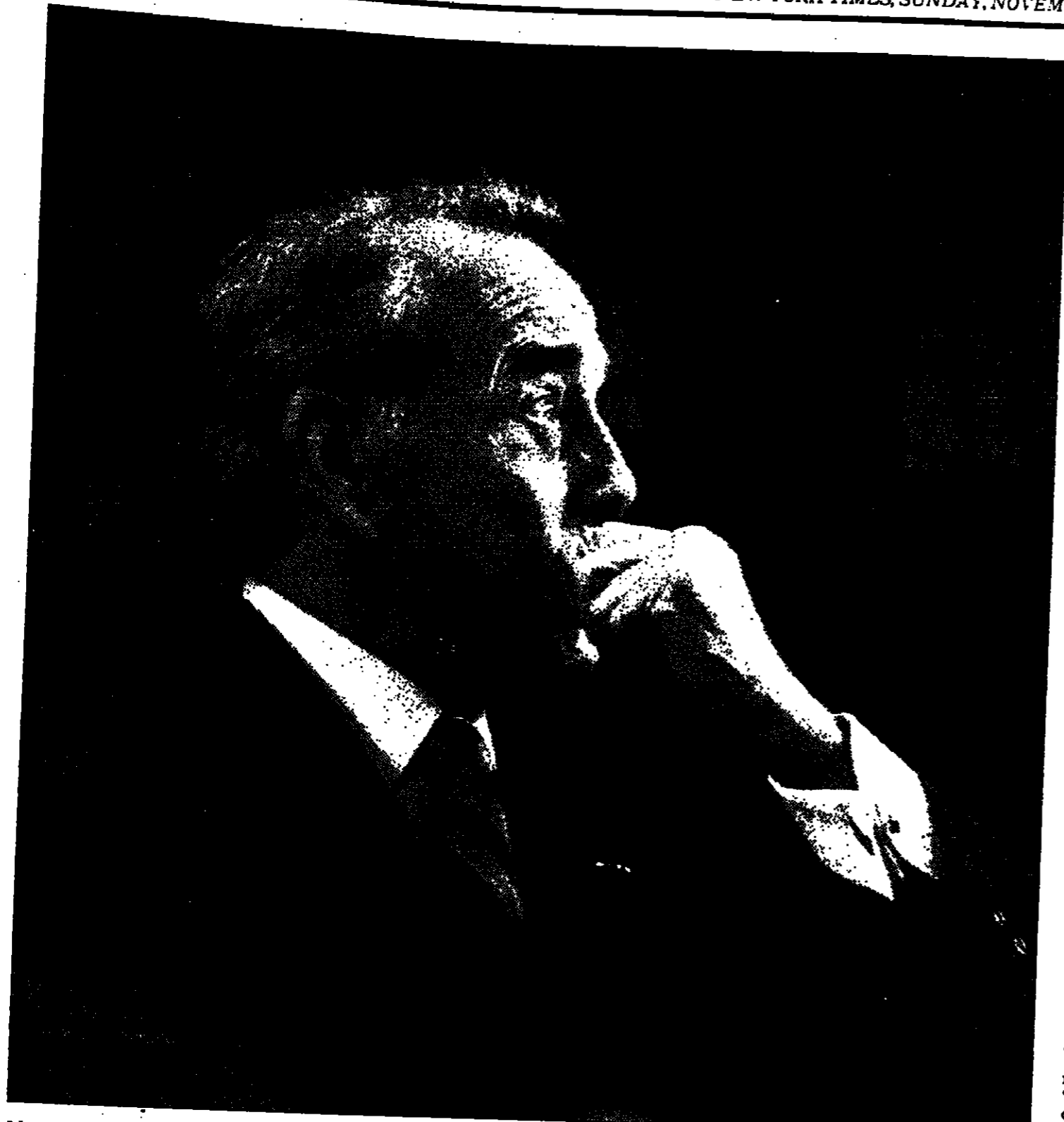
In three of these World Series matchups, Atlanta scored more runs than its opponent, but ended up losing more games.

Similarly in Presidential campaigns, the popular vote often does not reflect the Electoral College total:

| | Popular vote | Electoral College vote | Popular share | Electoral share | |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1992 | George Bush (R) | 39,103,882 | 168 | 37.4% | 31.2% |
| | Bill Clinton (D) | 44,909,326 | 370 | 43.0% | 68.8% |
| | Ross Perot (I) | 19,741,657 | 0 | 18.9% | 0.0% |
| 1988 | George Bush (R) | 48,886,097 | 426 | 53.4% | 79.2% |
| | Michael Dukakis (D) | 41,809,074 | 111 | 45.6% | 20.6% |
| 1984 | Ronald Reagan (R) | 54,455,075 | 525 | 58.8% | 97.6% |
| | Walter Mondale (D) | 37,577,185 | 13 | 40.6% | 2.4% |
| 1980 | Ronald Reagan (R) | 43,904,153 | 489 | 50.7% | 90.9% |
| | Jimmy Carter (D) | 35,483,883 | 49 | 41.0% | 9.1% |
| | John Anderson (I) | 5,720,060 | 0 | 6.6% | 0.0% |
| 1976 | Gerald Ford (R) | 39,147,793 | 240 | 48.0% | 44.6% |
| | Jimmy Carter (D) | 40,830,763 | 297 | 50.1% | 55.2% |

Although the Electoral College has a better track record than baseball in rewarding the candidate with the most runs (votes), its winner-take-all policy for state voting has resulted in some upsets. The last time was in 1888 when Benjamin Harrison received 233 electoral votes (from 5.4 million in the popular vote) while Grover Cleveland received only 168 electoral votes (despite his 5.5 million popular vote).

Source: (political figures) "America Votes 20," Congressional Quarterly, 1993



Listening Bob Dole fought back tears during a laudatory speech by former President George Bush on Thursday.



A 'Conservative' Is (Fill in the Blank)

By MARJORIE CONNELLY

PRESIDENT CLINTON tried to convince us. "The old labels of liberal and conservative," he said more than a year ago, "are not what matter most anymore." But as campaign season winds down, the old labels are tossed around freely as ever. So what do they mean to the audience?

A telephone poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News Oct. 10 to 13 asked 1,126 voters just that.

When asked what they thought of when they heard someone described as a "liberal," the respondents, who could say anything instead of being limited to a multiple-choice list, most frequently volunteered "open-minded" and "free spending." When asked about "conservative," they most often volunteered "fiscally responsible or tight" and "closed-minded."

The terms were once strongly linked to specific issues, like anti-Communism or the peace movement. Today, the labels may be used to talk about issues like abortion rights, but "abortion" isn't the first thing that comes to mind when political labels are uttered. Only 2 percent of respondents identified "liberal" or "conservative" with either side of the abortion debate.

Instead, voters link the political left and right to core meanings that seem to owe as much to the dictionary as to the shifting tide of political movements. So "liberals" are generous (a liberal portion). And "conservatives" are moderate or cautious (a conservative estimate).

But old definitions may be lagging behind new realities; 8 percent of voters associated "conservative" with "careful" and 7 percent with "against change." These attributes do not fit House Speaker Newt Gingrich's Republican revolution.

Sheila Riddle, a 41-year-old technical services operator from Dallas, echoed the dictionary definitions. The moderate Democrat, who supports Mr. Clinton, said, "Liberals are open to new ideas, even if they might be far-fetched. But conservatives like Dole have their minds made up. They tend to be stuffy, not open to compromise or change."

Pocketbook issues also affected thinking. "Liberals want to take more and more tax money away from working people," said Joe Nava, a 65-year-old retired professor and a conservative Republican from Fairbanks, Alaska. "Conservatives support more individual responsibility in terms of how the money is spent." Leo Estrada, an insurance salesman from Fresno, Calif., put it another way: "Conservatives are tightwads." The 48-year-old liberal Democrat is supporting Mr. Clinton, but he thinks both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole are conservative.

There is a little confusion in applying the labels to this year's Presidential race. Bob Dole is the easy call; a majority of voters, regardless of their own political philosophy, describe him as conservative. Bill Clinton is trickier; respondents were evenly split over whether Mr. Clinton is a liberal or a moderate. Predictably, conservative voters were more likely to say Mr. Clinton is liberal.

But about 10 percent of voters characterize Mr. Clinton as conservative, and roughly 10 percent characterize Mr. Dole as liberal. And although the nationwide poll has a margin-of-sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points, these 1 in 10 proportions have held fairly steady in every Times/CBS News Poll conducted this year.

Who are these voters? "Bill Clinton would be a liberal Republican, but he is a very conservative Democrat," said Dan Johnson, a writer and real estate broker from Eu-faula, Okla. Mr. Johnson, a 48-year-old liberal who supports the libertarian candidate,

characterizes Mr. Clinton as a conservative because of his foreign policy — "identical to George Bush's" — and because of some of his appointees.

And Paul Delise calls Mr. Dole a liberal. The 42-year-old bricklayer from Brunswick, Ohio, doesn't like many of Bob Dole's ideas on education and Medicare, and considers the "liberal" label pejorative. Mr. Delise, an independent moderate, plans to support Bill Clinton, whom he describes as a moderate.

'Liberals' Give Money Away

Over all, the descriptions of "liberal" and "conservative" were evenly distributed between positive and negative attributes. Voters find fault with both sides, perhaps one reason that 50 percent identify themselves as moderates.

Neil Reed is a 40-year-old insurance adjuster from Dover, Del., who identifies himself as a moderate and as a Republican. "I'm more middle of the road. I would like to see less Government intervention." He says liberals support social programs that "give money to those who don't have to work." But Mr. Reed, a Dole supporter, is not happy that conservatives are aggressively imposing their beliefs about abortion and some other issues.

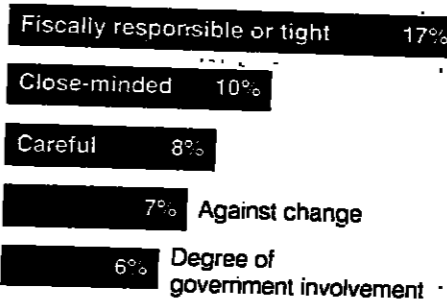
Moderates may also be looking to stay between two other labels: old and young. Winston Churchill once said, "If you're not a liberal at 20, you have no heart, and if you're not a conservative at 40 you have no head." This was echoed by a 42-year-old Pennsylvania man: "A conservative is someone old," said this self-described moderate. "But liberals are bleeding hearts."

The New York Times/CBS NEWS Poll

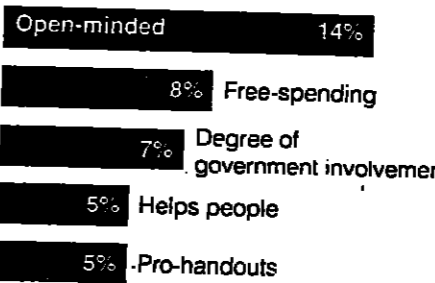
Tightwads and Free-Spenders

Most commonly volunteered responses to the following questions:

When you hear someone described as "conservative," what comes to mind — what do you think of as a conservative?



When you hear someone described as "liberal," what comes to mind — what do you think of as a liberal?



Based on a nationwide poll of 1,126 registered voters conducted by telephone on Oct. 10-13. The New York Times

Vying for the Breast Vote

By GINA KOLATA

FORGET the deficit. Forget taxes. Forget Medicare. Politicians, hoping to appeal to women, are now engaged in the battle of the breast.

Or so it seems. Throughout this season of the soccer mom, candidates have taken up breast cancer as a campaign issue. Some are tucking it into their package of family values, while others are playing it as an environmental problem, drawing a link between breast cancer and pollution that science has yet to establish.

It's no accident that the subject is cropping up now, said Amy Langer, the director of the National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations. "We said to elected officials that this is our No. 1 issue of concern." For those politicians who will not listen, she said, "we will vote you out of office."

President Clinton seems to have gotten the message. Appearing in the Rose Garden last Monday, he promised to divert \$30 million in Federal money to the study of breast cancer genetics. "Nothing is more devastating to a family's strength than when someone is diagnosed with a life-threatening disease like cancer," he said.

In New York, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, appears in an ad on a beach with his mother, his two daughters,

and several granddaughters. His daughter Lorraine speaks, saying that her father is "fighting to shut down that incinerator plant in Long Beach, the one throwing poisonous toxins into our air and water." Then she adds, "That plant may be partially responsible for the high rate of breast cancer here on Long Island."

Last Monday, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat who is waging a fierce Senate race, accused his Republican opponent, Representative Richard A. Zimmer, of not supporting breast cancer research. "The breast cancer rates in New Jersey remain the highest in the nation," Mr. Torricelli said. "There must be a reason, an environmental cause."

Frances Visco, president of the National Breast Cancer Coalition, said there are others vying for the breast vote: Senator Rick Santorum, a Pennsylvania Republican; Senator Jon Kyl, an Arizona Republican; Senator Ted Stevens, an Alaska Republican; Senator Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat; Representative Nita M. Lowey, a New York Democrat; Senator John W. Warner, a Virginia Republican; Representative Constance A. Morella, a Maryland Republican; and Gov. Lincoln C. Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican.

But scientists are disturbed by the misleading information in some campaigns. Dr. Sheila Zahm, deputy chief of the occupation-

al epidemiology branch at the National Cancer Institute, said "there's not a lot of information linking environmental exposures to breast cancer," even though researchers have looked. What's more, she said, Mr. Torricelli's statement that New Jersey has the nation's highest cancer rate is wrong. The District of Columbia has that distinction, with Delaware second. New Jersey is tied for third with Rhode Island.

Dr. Ann Flood, a breast cancer survivor who is a professor at the Center for Evaluative Clinical Sciences at Dartmouth College, said linking breast cancer to polluted air or water "is a real scare tactic."

Other scientists are repelled by what they see as the condescending assumption in these campaigns: that mentioning breast cancer is a sure way to win the female vote. Dr. Barbara Weber, a breast cancer researcher at the University of Pennsylvania calls the breast cancer strategy "pretty demeaning." The assumption, she said, is that "women don't care about the deficit or education or Medicare." It suggests she said, that "what we care about is whether we ourselves will get breast cancer."

George Annas, a health lawyer at Boston University, chalks it up to the fact that the breast cancer coalition "is now looked at like a voting bloc." After all, he said, "you don't hear people going around saying they will do something for prostate cancer."

Where the Choice (Yes, a Choice) Lies on Tuesday

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON

AFTER 10 months of campaigning, after the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, after innumerable witless speeches and enough wretched television commercials to last a lifetime or two, the voters of America are underwhelmed, or so they tell the pollsters. Many of them say it doesn't really matter who is elected President this week.

They are wrong. It may be, as the columnist George Will has suggested, that too much emphasis is placed on the President and his power to shape the nation's destiny. It may be that "such talk encourages what needs to be constantly discouraged — the hubris of government and its delusions of mastery." And it may be, as many maintain, that Presidential elections are no more than lotteries, because campaign promises are written in sand.

Still, choosing Roosevelt over Hoover changed the whole balance between government and business, and choosing Nixon over McGovern prolonged the national agony in Vietnam, among other things. Practically (although not constitutionally) speaking, Presidents can take the country into war. They can shift dollars from guns to schools. They can lift the nation up or let it down. This year as in so many others, the candidates have

told us that this is one of the most important elections in history. Vote for my opponent, says Bob Dole, and the nation's morality will be sorely endangered. Vote for my opponent, says Bill Clinton, and you will fall off the bridge to the 21st century.

That is so much autumn hyperbole. The country faces no war-or-peace decisions, and no domestic crisis like the Depression is at hand. Moreover, the two major-party candidates are both internationalists, broadly speaking, and both free traders; both believe, to varying degrees, in government's duty to care for the powerless; both have said that the problem of keeping Medicare and Social Security from going broke will probably have to be handed over to a nonpartisan commission.

The Differences

But President Dole, particularly if supported by a Republican Congress, would scale back affirmative action, probably seeking some national version of California Proposition 209 to prohibit racial and gender preferences in public hiring, contracting and education. He would move no further in reforming health care. He would trim immigration and push to make English the nation's official language. He promises to work for Constitutional amendments mandating a balanced budget and establishing term limits for members of Congress. He vows to cut Federal spending for a range of social programs and

increase it for the military.

Unless the Democrats win control of both houses of Congress, which would constitute a considerable surprise, a second-term President Clinton would be constrained in his actions. He might or might not try to extend health insurance, perhaps to cover all the nation's children. He would resist any erosion of abortion rights, such as a ban on late-term procedures. He would cut taxes much less than Mr. Dole and would probably avoid any major overhaul of the tax code.

Mr. Dole has made a major campaign issue out of campaign finance, particularly contributions by foreigners. Mr. Clinton has promised reform. But neither man has committed himself to anything as far-reaching as the bill proposed by Senators John McCain, an Arizona Republican, and Russ Feingold, a Wisconsin Democrat, which would ban political action committees and clamp down on unregulated "soft money" gifts.

Nor, for all the talk about tax cuts and balanced budgets, is it clear how either man would get there. The two men's sharply differing philosophies are evident in the language they choose to explain it.

"I have proposed a program of tax cuts for working families," Mr. Clinton says, "that focus on education and child-rearing and are clearly within our ability to balance the budget so we can continue to keep interest rates down and the economy growing." To which Mr. Dole replies: "I have one big plan, to give you back more of your hard-

earned money and more of your freedom, because you can run your own life better than any government bureaucracy ever can or ever will."

The era of big government may be over, but Mr. Clinton wants to use the tax code and Federal spending in one way (call it the way of the semi-reformed liberal), Mr. Dole in quite another (the way of the sometime supply-sider).

It is not easy to judge how the two men might react to trouble abroad. But Mr. Dole has said he would accelerate NATO's expansion. He would probably take a harder line if a post-Yeltsin crisis developed in Russia. And he might be less willing to extend the stay of American troops in Bosnia for a year, a prospect that seems certain in a second Clinton Administration.

Finally, there is the matter of Supreme Court justices. On issues from abortion to term limits to affirmative action, the men and women chosen to replace the jurists who are approaching retirement will exert a powerful influence, and clearly Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton would seek very different sorts of nominees. But history has frustrated Presidential wishes in this area.

For every Clarence Thomas, whose ideological persuasion survives the transition to the Supreme Court, there is an Earl Warren, who surprises. So there is no guarantee that a vote for Bob Dole on Tuesday will shift the court to the right or that a vote for Bill Clinton will keep it where it is today.



Ideas & Trends

Pow! Thwack! Bam! No Dubbing Needed.

By BILL CARTER

BAYWATCH, that weekly salute to the dedicated men and women of lifeguarding — and to swimwear — remains the most popular American television show in the world. But sex is still not the universal language of television.

Action is. Paul Krumins, who surveys syndicated television shows for Copley Entertainment, analyzed the phenomenon: "Kicking butt," he said, "plays everywhere."

No genre has proved as enduringly popular around the world as the old-fashioned good guy vs. bad guy show — as long as somebody gets pounded into submission.

If you turn on a television set in France, Italy, Germany, Brazil, Israel or a number of other countries, the odds are excellent that you will run into an episode of "Highlander," "Hercules," "Xena," "Kung Fu" or any one of more than a dozen other hour-long action shows. They are aired on American television too, but abroad the shows that bash are a smash.

"Highlander," an epic in which a Scottish warrior, originally killed in battle in the 14th century but brought back to life to wage weekly sword battles as an "immortal," is in its fifth season and going strong in about 90 countries.

"Hercules" and "Xena," which chronicle

the adventures of two mythic pre-Hellenic superheroes in high-camp style, accompanied by plenty of flying bodies, are newer, but they have grown into international hits, sold in 20 and 15 countries, respectively.

"The thing about all these shows is that locale doesn't really matter," Mr. Krumins said. "What you need is somebody beating up bad guys. That transcends translation. It can also help if a show has some sci-fi element, like 'Highlander' does. That translates well too."

So hungry are international broadcasters for American-style action shows that they often put up a share of the production costs.

Overseas, American TV violence sells even better than sex.

Generally, Mr. Krumins said, one of these action hours costs about \$1.2 million. The American production company usually puts up one third, with one European broadcaster accounting for a second third and a South American, Asian or Australian company putting up the final \$400,000.

"For the U.S. studio it's an excellent



Hot American exports: The Highlander (Adrian Paul), Xena: Warrior Princess (Lucy Lawless) and Hercules (Kevin Sorbo).



deal," Mr. Krumins said. "Even if the show bombs, the production cost is not drastic. If it hits, it's all upside."

In the case of "Highlander," it was a French television company, Gaumont, that initiated the series. A 1986 movie of the same name was not a big hit in the United States, but the rest of the world ate it up. A production executive at Gaumont got the idea six years ago that the movie could be made into a series. After some dealmaking, an American-based company, Rysler Entertainment, took on the task of producing and syndicating the show. Gaumont remained a partner.

"Highlander," which is shot half the year in Vancouver and the other half in Paris, caught on all over the world. Ken Gord, one of the producers, said the show strives for international flavor. Its star, Adrian Paul, is British. Guest stars are from Canada, Italy, Austria and other countries.

The show also dips into world historical events. The Highlander has already turned

up in the American Civil War and the French Revolution. An upcoming episode has him battling some immortals from the Bronze Age.

Intimate Violence

But the real international appeal lies in the combat. The immortals favor swordfighting — "It's an intimate form of fighting," Mr. Gord said — and just about every episode climaxes in a ritual decapitation. It seems that immortals can die only if beheaded. (The chopping takes place off screen.)

This year Rysler created a second action adventure show, "F/X," based on the film about a movie special-effects man caught up in crime-solving. The series costs more to produce than any other hour-long show on television, said its executive producer, Steve Downing. It is already sold in 98 countries.

Action shows turn up mainly on independent television stations which have hours to fill, usually on weekend nights. "Xena" and

"Hercules" are simply rushing into the international void left when broadcast networks, worried about the Federal mandate that limits the amount of violence they show, stopped making heavy action series.

Suddenly syndicators have an easy market. "These shows still have to be sensitive to whatever limitations on violence specific stations may have, but they surely can get away with more than a network show can," Mr. Krumins said. And they need not score superhero ratings in the American market to survive. The highest rated action series this season, "Hercules," has averaged only about a 6 rating (each rating point represents 931,000 households), which would target it for cancellation if it were a network prime-time show. But because of its international appeal, "Hercules" actually is considered a runaway success.

But Mr. Krumins offered a warning: "The market is getting glutted with these things." After all, he said, "France can only take so many action shows."

SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR JERUSALEM POST READERS ENCYCLOPAEDIA JUDAICA



ORDER BY PHONE OR FAX
02-241282
Fax: 02-241212

Encompassing every branch of Jewish knowledge: the Bible, Jewish history, practice, thought, literature and mysticism, as well as the role played by Jews in world culture.

Encyclopaedia Judaica is a must for every home and library, placing the entire gamut of Jewish heritage within arm's reach.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR JERUSALEM POST READERS: THE 16-VOLUME + THE DECENNIAL BOOK 1973-1982, ALL FOR ONLY NIS 2,290 (RECOMMENDED PRICE NIS 2,390) or in 5 credit card payments of NIS 477

Here's what you get:

- The 16-volume ENCYCLOPAEDIA JUDAICA, containing 25,000 entries by 2,200 contributors, 12,000,000 words and 9,000 illustrations.
- Plus the Decennial Year book 1973-1982.

The Encyclopaedia Judaica Decennial Book 1983-1992
A 10-year kaleidoscope of Jewish life, reflecting all its facets in the context of the rapidly changing world around it. Very detailed features with facts, figures and background; personalities; timely topics, events and issues; photo essays — Israeli politics and economics, Aiyah, and Middle East peace. More than 60% of the material is new — never published in the Encyclopaedia Judaica before — an essential chronicle of the ever-changing and dynamic Jewish world.
Hardcover.
JP Price: NIS 259 ea.

To BOOKS: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me ENCYCLOPAEDIA JUDAICA as indicated. I enclose payment to The Jerusalem Post, by check or credit card details.

17 Volume set for NIS 2,290*

Five credit card payments of NIS 477

Decennial Book 1983-1992 NIS 259 ea.

All prices include delivery in Israel.
*For overseas surface mail delivery, please add NIS 120/set.
Prices as of May 1, 1996.

ISRACARD VISA DINERS

No. _____ Exp. _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Code _____

Tel. (day) _____ ID No. _____

Signature _____

Swiss and Old News

Continued From Page 1

any unclaimed wartime accounts. The issue of unclaimed Jewish accounts became commingled with broader (and embarrassing) questions about Switzerland's handling of Nazi gold and about the accommodations this supposedly economically-neutral nation had made with the Third Reich. In September, the British Government issued a report saying that the Swiss could still be holding much of the Nazis' stolen gold.

As Switzerland's war past has leaped from obscure history books into the popular media, some new details have emerged; but a lot of history has been born again as news. One example: Mr. D'Amato's staff publicized "recently declassified" documents showing that the Wehrli Bank, a defunct Swiss concern, had been a clearinghouse for Nazi assets. The wartime history of that bank was well documented by Nicholas Faith, an English journalist, in his 1982 book "Safety in Numbers" (Viking).

Little-known facts often get lost in history, and sometimes it takes time, changing attitudes and the right circumstances for them to attract attention. In 1951, Seymour J. Rubin, a former American Government official, wrote in a legal journal about a 1949 pact between Switzerland and Poland under which unclaimed assets of Polish nationals in Swiss banks could be used to compensate Swiss citizens whose property had been confiscated by Poland's Communist regime. Many of those assets presumably belonged to Jews and others killed by the Nazis. In that era of cold-war calculation, the United States may have been loath to antagonize the Swiss over the deal. But when Mr. D'Amato and Jewish groups released documents about the Polish deal at hearings in Washington last month, they created a furor. The deal even struck many Swiss as news, at least at first blush. In any case, Swiss officials promised to determine what happened to deposits affected by such agreements with Communist countries.

Cooperation

Such cooperation is a sign that the postwar generation now in power in Switzerland may be ready to come to grips with the nation's past, and that may be the biggest change. Israel Singer, the secretary general of the World Jewish Congress, said, "Today, we are only dealing with responsible parties, not guilty parties."

But while new inquiries could yield genuine revelations, there may be disappointments. Mr. Faith, for one, suspects that the amounts of money left in the abandoned Jewish bank accounts are relatively small, because many Jews refused to believe the Holocaust was coming until it was too late and didn't have time to safeguard their assets. And the task of tracking down abandoned accounts 50 years later is daunting, because many were opened through middlemen and some of the banks active during the war have since collapsed or been absorbed. Still, some progress has already been made. Even before agreeing to an outside audit, Swiss banks said they had found 774 accounts totaling about \$32 million, a figure rejected by Jewish groups as absurdly low. (In the 1970's, the banks also conducted a study of unclaimed assets and said they had found \$5.2 million, which they turned over to charity.)

Mr. Singer said his group and others would not be satisfied until they have a full accounting of all the property stolen from Holocaust victims.

"This is the last unfinished business of the Holocaust," he said. "It is time to draw a black line at the bottom and finalize these accounts."

Olmert, Meridor discuss plans for eastern Jerusalem

BILL HUTMAN

JERUSALEM Mayor Ehud Olmert and Finance Minister Dan Meridor agreed yesterday to set up a joint municipal-ministry committee to work out the details of the proposed four-year development plan to improve conditions in the city's Arab areas.

The move was seen by municipal officials as the first concrete step toward implementing the proposal, which calls for massive government investment in everything from roads to education.

"I believe it is morally wrong for us to continue to speak of united Jerusalem, while not doing more for development in the eastern part of the city," Meridor told reporters during an official tour of the city, led by Olmert. The two met afterward for over an hour at City Hall.

Meridor said he was committed to the plan, but details of the state funding for it would be worked out by the joint team.

"The municipality won't get everything it is asking for, but funding will be given, and we aren't talking about only NIS 1 million or NIS 10 million," Meridor said. Municipal sources

said figures in the tens of millions were discussed.

"I am pleased that we finally have a government that is listening to my calls for more government investment in east Jerusalem," Olmert said. "I hope to soon report the good news about a large government allocation to Arab residents of the city."

Meanwhile, construction will begin within weeks at Har Homa in southern Jerusalem, Olmert said.

Palestinian Authority Minister of Local Government Saeb Erekat, attacked the move as part of the government's "continuous attempts to kill the peace process."

But Olmert told the Associated Press that "construction here is vital" as it would "create a continuity of Jewish residents" in Jerusalem.

Meridor also reiterated the government's commitment to building the new Jewish neighborhood.

"If the previous government supported building at Har Homa, I don't see any reason why our government shouldn't support building there," he said.



A prototype of the US Army's Comanche stealth helicopter, for which ELOP developed the laser targeting system.

ELOP laser system to be used on stealth 'copter

STEVE RODAN

ELOP yesterday unveiled a new laser system designed for use on the US Army Comanche stealth helicopter, a project which the Israeli company entered after the failure of a giant US defense manufacturer to develop a similar system.

Company executives said the laser is unique in that it can both target the enemy and gather data on range of the threat. The laser for the Comanche combines a new laser technology, called diode-pumped, as well as eye-safety for the user of the system, who is exposed to blinding laser beams.

The laser system for range-finding and target designation plays an important and central role in the helicopter's targeting navigation

system," Jacob Toren, ELOP's president said.

Michael Richey, head of the US Army systems engineering project on the Comanche, agreed. "I don't think anybody has a more advanced laser [than ELOP]," he said.

The Comanche is set to be the first stealth helicopter in the US military. The helicopter is being built by two US companies, Boeing and Sikorsky. Lockheed Martin will provide the weapons system, and ELOP developed the laser range-finder/designator.

Richey said the US Army plans to order 1,200 Comanche helicopters, with production to begin

in 2006. Six prototype Comanches are to be delivered to the army by 2001.

The price for each ELOP system is still being negotiated, executives said. But Ken McGinty, director of the Comanche program for Lockheed, said the laser will be less than \$100,000 with an overall price for the helicopter estimated at \$8.1 million.

McGinty praised the joint project of Lockheed and ELOP, pointing out how one part of the weapons system was developed in the US and the other in Israel. "This is by far the most enjoyable and professional team that has worked

together," he said. "It proves we can do this at long distance."

ELOP entered the project in 1992 after a division of McDonnell Douglas failed to develop the diode-pumped laser, which is far more powerful than the conventional flash-lamp model. Lockheed executives said they searched for a replacement and found ELOP the only one with the available technology.

Both Lockheed and ELOP executives said they hoped to win Pentagon contracts to outfit existing helicopters with the new laser system way before the first Comanches roll off the production line. Among the proposals is to install the system on the Apache attack helicopter.

Suissa surprised many immigrants have forged papers

INTERIOR Minister Eliahu Suissa was shocked yesterday, when ministry staffers who deal with aliyah from the CIS told him of the various fraudulent ways immigrants enter the country and obtain olim rights.

One clerk showed Suissa 50 forged documents which had been used to bring some 200 people here. Doing a quick calculation, Suissa determined that the state had spent more than \$10 million on these 200 people.

When such people are detected, the ministry tries to deport them, but this sometimes fails because their country of origin refuses to take them back.

One case brought to Suissa's attention was that of three members of the Nazarov family of Jerusalem's Pisgat Ze'ev section. They arrived here in

September, were registered at Ben-Gurion Airport as olim by the Absorption Ministry and issued with ID numbers.

When they appeared at the Interior Ministry's Jerusalem office to get their ID cards, the clerk became suspicious of their documents, which the police later determined were forgeries.

It was later discovered that some 30 members of the family had come here at various times and been registered as citizens and as Jews.

The ministry is now seeking to have them deported.

Suissa noted that legitimate olim have been turned away at the airport because the police computer shows that they are already here, someone else having used forged papers to claim their identity. (Tim)

Tax authorities deny warrant issued for Murdoch's arrest

RAINE MARCUS

INCOME tax authorities flatly rejected reports published in London yesterday that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of media magnate Rupert Murdoch, whose Jerusalem-based News Datacom Research company is allegedly involved in an \$150 million tax evasion scheme.

Two weeks ago, managers and former employees were questioned by tax investigators in connection with the alleged evasion, said to be the largest in the history of the state. No arrests have been made.

News Datacom Research manufactures and exports smart cards for pay TV systems.

Murdoch and the company accused one of the company's founders, Michael Clinger, of framing NDR because of personal, legal, and financial battles being waged between Clinger and the company.

Tax investigators are still wading through piles of documents and computer software confiscated from NDR to determine whether offenses were committed, with or without Murdoch's knowledge.

In a statement issued yesterday, the tax authorities said no warrant

has been issued for Murdoch and that Israeli authorities have not asked for his extradition from the US or any other country.

"The articles published on this matter are based on incorrect details and on mistaken understanding of procedures here," the statement said.

Tax investigators also visited law firms which represent the company here. However, the lawyers refused to hand over material on the grounds of client/lawyer confidentiality.

As a result, the lawyer's documents were given for safekeeping to the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem courts, which have not yet decided whether to hand them over to tax authorities.

Tax investigators believe the British press did not understand the nature of the court request and interpreted it as a warrant for Murdoch's arrest. "The court request filed has absolutely no connection with the arrest of any of the suspects involved in the case," the statement said, "but was a request to examine all documentation regarding the lawyers' clients, News Datacom Research."

ISRAEL'S No. 1
ELDAN
RENTAL CAR LTD.

FROM 9 PER DAY
Exc. INS.
+ MILEAGE

CELLULAR PHONE AVAILABLE

800 GURION AIRPORT: 02-7773400
TEL AVIV - 112 HANABSON ST. 02-5271657
TEL AVIV - 5 RAMASSOR ST. 02-5194343
JERUSALEM - 24 KING DAVID ST. 02-5252312-83
NETZAN - 09-5810505 23 ASSAF ST. 09-5727274
HAIFA - CLARKE: 04-8225505 21 GILBOA ST. 04-8410970
Eilat: 02-6530272 10 NEIR SHEVA: 07-4438384
ARHOD: 06-8525177 10 METATVE: 09-6106272
TIBERIAS: 06-6791222 10 BRODIEV: 08-6486284-9
Ovda Airport: 07-6340701
<http://www.eldan.co.il/>
VALID 1/9/96 - 1/12/96

WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

AROUND THE WORLD

| | LOW | HIGH | |
|--------------|-----|------|---------------|
| Alexandria | 11 | 22 | cloudy |
| Bahia | 18 | 28 | partly cloudy |
| Buenos Aires | 17 | 26 | partly cloudy |
| Calcutta | 24 | 32 | cloudy |
| Chengde | 16 | 24 | cloudy |
| Copenhagen | 12 | 18 | cloudy |
| Frankfurt | 12 | 18 | cloudy |
| Helsinki | 11 | 17 | cloudy |
| Hong Kong | 24 | 28 | cloudy |
| Jakarta | 26 | 31 | partly cloudy |
| London | 13 | 18 | cloudy |
| Los Angeles | 16 | 23 | cloudy |
| Madrid | 14 | 21 | cloudy |
| Manila | 24 | 31 | partly cloudy |
| Mexico | 21 | 30 | partly cloudy |
| New York | 12 | 18 | cloudy |
| Ottawa | 11 | 16 | cloudy |
| Rome | 14 | 19 | cloudy |
| Santiago | 18 | 25 | cloudy |
| Sydney | 18 | 25 | cloudy |
| Tokyo | 15 | 21 | cloudy |
| Tyrrone | 12 | 18 | partly cloudy |
| Vienna | 10 | 16 | cloudy |
| Zurich | 11 | 17 | cloudy |

Winning cards

THE winning cards in yesterday's Chance daily card draw were the nine of spades, 10 of hearts, jack of diamonds, and eight of clubs.

Chronicles
NEWS OF THE PAST
WE QUIT EGYPT TODAY

The news of the past 4,000 years is as fresh and relevant as this morning's newspaper in CHRONICLES. CHRONICLES presents the history of the world, from the days of Abraham through the end of the 19th century, in the form of a modern newspaper, including advertisements, letters to the editor, editorials, and all the familiar features of a newspaper that make CHRONICLES especially enjoyable. The perfect gift!

CHRONICLES is published by the Reuben Foundation, Jerusalem. Available again in a gift boxed 3 volume set that includes: Volume I: In the Days of the Bible (1726-244 BCE) Volume II: Second Temple and the Rise of Christianity (164 BCE-1038 CE) Volume III: The Dawn of Redemption (1099-1897 CE) Reg. Price NIS 225.00 JP Special NIS 199 plus NIS 9 for mailing in Israel *Door-to-door delivery (where available): NIS 19

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me the CHRONICLES 3 volume gift set. Enclosed is my check, payable to The Jerusalem Post, for NIS 208 per set. Credit card orders accepted by phone/fax.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ CODE _____
TEL. (day) _____

Rabin's daughter decries refusal to declare national mourning day

DALIA Filosof, daughter of the late prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, yesterday lashed out at the government for refusing to declare a national day of mourning on the anniversary of his assassination, saying the "petty decision makers" are afraid to deal with the great rift in the nation caused by the murder.

Filosof, who spoke at a special memorial ceremony marking the first anniversary of Rabin's murder, said, "It was enough to walk in the streets on the anniversary of the murder to find out that most of the nation was not impressed with the petty decision makers."

"In the bottom of my heart I feel we all deserve a chilling siren, which would not enable us to forget, ever, what a few of this nation, who did not agree with the course of the elected prime minister, has done. Not for father, but for this people and its future."

"But when I walked in the street, and listened to the radio, I understood the meaning of national mourning. Not official recognition, but a common, popular feeling. Israel voted in its own way 'yes' to national mourning, and paid tribute in every possible way, as you are doing now, to a friend, a grandfather, and a father. Israel said to him, 'Friend, you are missed.'"

Today, on the anniversary of the

assassination, members of the Meretz Party young guard will hold a vigil outside Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's home, on Jerusalem's Rehov Rabel HaMeshoreret, to protest against Netanyahu's role in the incitement campaign that preceded the assassination. Netanyahu has never apologized for what he did, say Meretz activists.

In other observances, the Likud's youth branch held a memorial ceremony last night at the party's Metzuza Ze'ev headquarters in Tel Aviv. Knesset Speaker Dan Tichon spoke of the need for tolerance and preserving democratic values. He called for holding a civilized debate that is fitting for a democratic society and not to allow bullets to determine events in the political arena.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai is to speak this morning at a ceremony at the entrance to the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv, where a monument to Rabin will be unveiled.

The Council for Peace and Security, which will hold a vigil in Kikar Rabin this morning, issued a statement saying, "Members of the Council for Peace and Security salute our comrade the late Lt.-Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, prime minister, chief of staff of the Six Day War, and trailblazer for peace, who was murdered for his struggle in bringing peace and security to Israel. We will

continue your path, friend."

Meanwhile, a transport helicopter will stage a record-breaking fly-past across the country today, toting a sign larger than two football fields bearing Rabin's image and reading, "We will remember you always." The five-hour flight is to begin at Shefayim and fly south along the coast twice where spectators, including members of Rabin's family, will be able to see it around noon. From there it will head east over Rehovot toward Jerusalem, then circle west and head for Haifa.

Organizers said the 640 square meter sign is the largest ever to be pulled by an aircraft and the feat will be entered into the Guinness Book of Records.

Arieh O'Sullivan and Tim contributed to this report.

DON'T BE LEFT OUT!
If you don't have e-mail or even a computer you can still advertise!

INTERNET POST CLASSIFIEDS
Reach all of Israel and the world for just NIS 39

Special Offer!

* Up to 30 words
* 24 hours a day * 2 full weeks

Dwellings Employment Personals
 Business and Services Miscellaneous

Message _____

Don't forget your contact address (phone/fax/e-mail in your message.)

Fax this form to 02-531-5622 or place your ad directly on our web site at <http://www.jpust.co.il>

Name _____
Address _____
Credit Card No. _____
Exp. date _____ Card type _____
Tel. No. _____ Fax No. _____
e-mail address _____

NO TELEPHONE SUBMISSIONS

Sharansky: Syria has launched a psychological war

"I BELIEVE Syria has begun a psychological war against Israel," Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky told *The Jerusalem Post* last night. "Syria has been sending the same message for the last three months," said Sharansky. "They say we as a government must give up all the Golan, up to the Kinneret, or else there'll be war. We must be ready. If we try to play this down, it shows we are afraid."

Sharansky's comments follow an interview published in *Ha'aretz* yesterday in which he said the best way to deal with repeated threats from Syria is to anticipate the worst.

"I am no military expert, but from a political standpoint, the way to neutralize threats and lessen the danger is to show that we, as a people, are ready," said Sharansky. "Instead of saying all the time that it is not serious - and I am not saying that the government is saying this - we must start an information campaign, including talks in schools."

Sharansky, however, pointed out he was interviewed prior to the visit of Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov. "Over the last few days, via Primakov, there've been better messages from Syria," said Sharansky. Furthermore, Primakov had told him Russia would not support Syria if it launched an attack on Israel.

SYRIA AND ISRAEL - From War to Peace-making

Moshe Ma'oz examines the history of relations between Israel and Syria throughout the Middle Eastern conflict, demonstrating its crucial importance for the strategic posture of both countries, for the fate of the Palestinian problem, and for the prospects of an overall Middle East peace settlement. Published by Oxford University Press, 1995. Hardcover, 282 pp.

JP Price NIS 149 plus NIS 6 p & h in Israel

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me Syria and Israel by Moshe Ma'oz. Enclosed is my check for NIS 155 payable to The Jerusalem Post, or credit card details:
 VISA ISRAELCARD DINERS AMEX

CC No. _____ Exp. _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Code _____
Tel. (day) _____ ID No. _____
Signature _____

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Foreign Affairs
THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Fudge Factory

WASHINGTON
Let's get right to the point: The Clinton Administration has not been candid with the American people about its intentions in Bosnia. It has been playing the worst sort of word games. And it will be lucky, very lucky, if those shenanigans don't come back to haunt it.

When President Clinton first dispatched troops to Bosnia on Dec. 19, 1995, to support the Dayton peace accords, he said they would be there "about one year." While visiting Bosnia last spring, I noticed that my NATO press pass came with the expiration date filled in: "20/12/96." A few weeks ago, Secretary of Defense William Perry extended that "about one year" deadline to March 15, 1997, saying that a few extra months were needed for the gradual withdrawal.

Throughout the past year, though, even as it was becoming apparent that the Bosnia peace had not taken root enough for the Serbs, Muslims and Croats to be left on their own, most senior U.S. officials did all they could to dissuade the public that any U.S. troops would remain in Bosnia beyond the President's "about one year" deadline. In part, this was so the Bosnian factions would use the deadline to get their act together, but in part it was to avoid the political fallout from what officials have long known is inevitable: that some U.S. troops will have to stay in Bosnia for a long time, whether they are wearing NATO helmets, IFOR helmets or New York Yankees caps. The White House ordered everyone in the Administration not to talk about extending the U.S. military presence in Bosnia before the U.S. election. It might cost votes.

So Vice President Al Gore appeared on "Face the Nation" on July 21 and declared: "We believe the mission will be completed by the end of this year. ... There's no successor mission. That's hypothetical. We're not planning — we're not anticipating any such thing. We believe that the

The Clinton team misleads on Bosnia.

mission will be completed." The Washington Post quoted the Joint Chiefs chairman, Gen. John Shalikashvili, as telling its editors in April that he was "absolutely convinced" that all U.S. troops would be out of Bosnia by the end of this year and that he "cannot imagine circumstances changing in such a way that we would remain in Bosnia."

Even someone as honest and straightforward as Mr. Perry has gotten enmeshed in all this. When the New York Times quoted NATO officials last month as saying that Mr. Perry had "essentially signaled" the NATO allies that the U.S. would retain some ground troops in Bosnia, Mr. Perry denounced the story as "misleading." But when Times reporters rechecked with their sources, they reaffirmed the story, saying of Mr. Perry: "The more private the meetings, the more forthcoming he was."

Yes, technically, it's true that NATO hasn't made its "formal" troop recommendation yet, so no "formal" decision has been taken. But by sheer coincidence NATO is scheduled to begin reviewing the troop options on Nov. 6 — the day after the election. What a coincidence!

The fact is U.S. officials have known for months that there will have to be a continued NATO presence in Bosnia and that the Europeans will only stay if the U.S. stays with them. But instead of being straight with the public, the Clinton White House opted to fudge.

Watch out. If the Democrats win big this week, there are going to be a lot of angry Republicans around who just might want to get back at the President by using his own words to block his inevitable decision to extend the Bosnia U.S. peacekeeping mission. To avoid that, all the President had to say during the campaign was that because the U.S.-engineered peace in Bosnia has begun to work but needs more time to be consolidated, he will likely request some kind of limited, but extended, U.S. military presence there, if re-elected.

Such a statement, before the election, would have been a stand-up move that would have enhanced the President's credibility and made it easier for him to do whatever he wanted on Bosnia afterward. But the Clinton team chose — don't kid yourself; they thought about this — they chose not to be candid. Instead of educating the American people on the real choices in Bosnia, they chose to exploit their ignorance. Maybe they will get away with it. But if they don't, if they run into a buzz saw in Congress and if the media start throwing the Administration's own words back in its face, the Clintons will have no one to blame but themselves. □

WASHINGTON
Let's get right to the point: The Clinton Administration has not been candid with the American people about its intentions in Bosnia. It has been playing the worst sort of word games. And it will be lucky, very lucky, if those shenanigans don't come back to haunt it.

When President Clinton first dispatched troops to Bosnia on Dec. 19, 1995, to support the Dayton peace accords, he said they would be there "about one year." While visiting Bosnia last spring, I noticed that my NATO press pass came with the expiration date filled in: "20/12/96." A few weeks ago, Secretary of Defense William Perry extended that "about one year" deadline to March 15, 1997, saying that a few extra months were needed for the gradual withdrawal.

Throughout the past year, though, even as it was becoming apparent that the Bosnia peace had not taken root enough for the Serbs, Muslims and Croats to be left on their own, most senior U.S. officials did all they could to dissuade the public that any U.S. troops would remain in Bosnia beyond the President's "about one year" deadline. In part, this was so the Bosnian factions would use the deadline to get their act together, but in part it was to avoid the political fallout from what officials have long known is inevitable: that some U.S. troops will have to stay in Bosnia for a long time, whether they are wearing NATO helmets, IFOR helmets or New York Yankees caps. The White House ordered everyone in the Administration not to talk about extending the U.S. military presence in Bosnia before the U.S. election. It might cost votes.

So Vice President Al Gore appeared on "Face the Nation" on July 21 and declared: "We believe the mission will be completed by the end of this year. ... There's no successor mission. That's hypothetical. We're not planning — we're not anticipating any such thing. We believe that the

The Clinton team misleads on Bosnia.

mission will be completed." The Washington Post quoted the Joint Chiefs chairman, Gen. John Shalikashvili, as telling its editors in April that he was "absolutely convinced" that all U.S. troops would be out of Bosnia by the end of this year and that he "cannot imagine circumstances changing in such a way that we would remain in Bosnia."

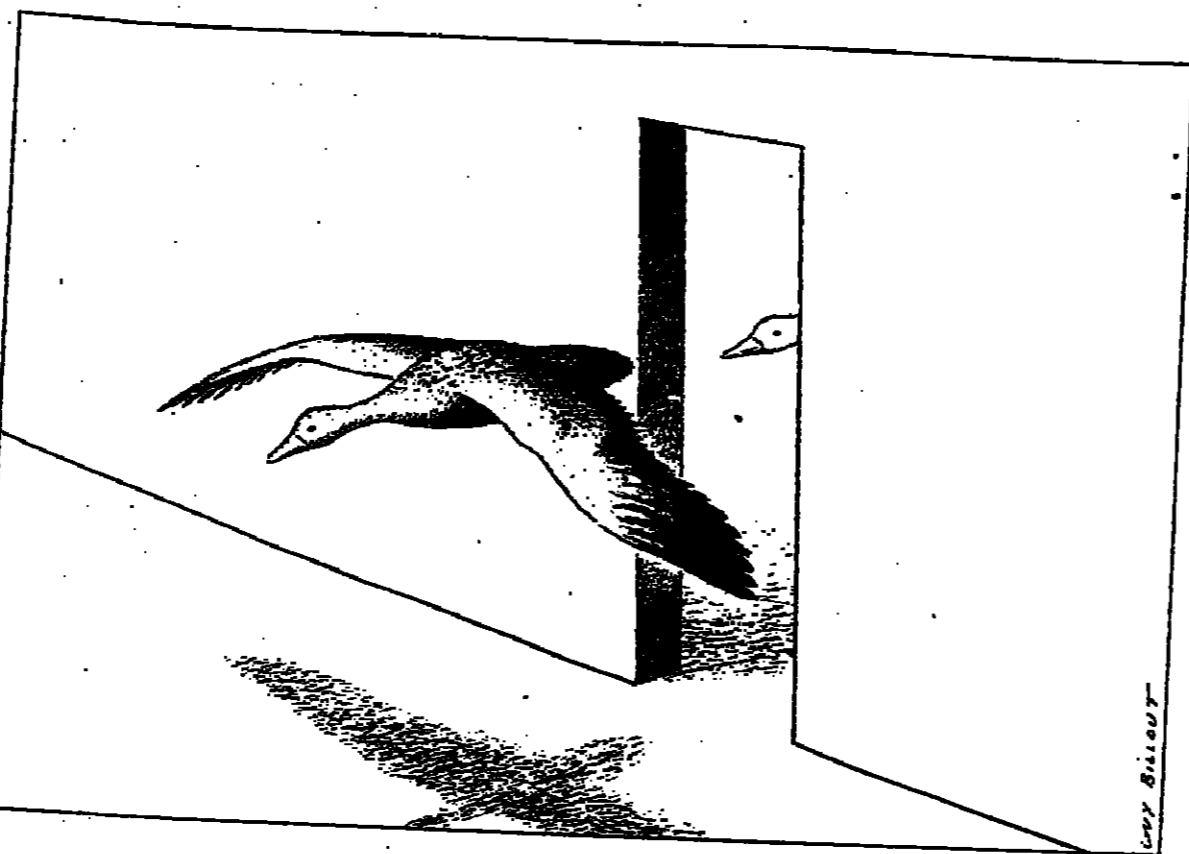
Even someone as honest and straightforward as Mr. Perry has gotten enmeshed in all this. When the New York Times quoted NATO officials last month as saying that Mr. Perry had "essentially signaled" the NATO allies that the U.S. would retain some ground troops in Bosnia, Mr. Perry denounced the story as "misleading." But when Times reporters rechecked with their sources, they reaffirmed the story, saying of Mr. Perry: "The more private the meetings, the more forthcoming he was."

Yes, technically, it's true that NATO hasn't made its "formal" troop recommendation yet, so no "formal" decision has been taken. But by sheer coincidence NATO is scheduled to begin reviewing the troop options on Nov. 6 — the day after the election. What a coincidence!

The fact is U.S. officials have known for months that there will have to be a continued NATO presence in Bosnia and that the Europeans will only stay if the U.S. stays with them. But instead of being straight with the public, the Clinton White House opted to fudge.

Watch out. If the Democrats win big this week, there are going to be a lot of angry Republicans around who just might want to get back at the President by using his own words to block his inevitable decision to extend the Bosnia U.S. peacekeeping mission. To avoid that, all the President had to say during the campaign was that because the U.S.-engineered peace in Bosnia has begun to work but needs more time to be consolidated, he will likely request some kind of limited, but extended, U.S. military presence there, if re-elected.

Such a statement, before the election, would have been a stand-up move that would have enhanced the President's credibility and made it easier for him to do whatever he wanted on Bosnia afterward. But the Clinton team chose — don't kid yourself; they thought about this — they chose not to be candid. Instead of educating the American people on the real choices in Bosnia, they chose to exploit their ignorance. Maybe they will get away with it. But if they don't, if they run into a buzz saw in Congress and if the media start throwing the Administration's own words back in its face, the Clintons will have no one to blame but themselves. □



The Global Campaign

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON
Since the news broke that a couple connected with an Indonesian conglomerate, the Lippo Group, contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Democratic Party, journalists have been trying to discover whether the money was given illegally and, if so, whether the Clinton Administration might have given anything in return.

Such speculation was heightened after it was learned that Vice President Al Gore attended a fund-raiser improperly held in a Buddhist temple near Los Angeles; questions have also been raised about Democratic fund-raising activities in Taiwan.

Perhaps, some critics conjectured, the Clinton Administration played down human rights abuses by the Indonesian Government in East Timor or ignored labor abuses at American-owned factories in Indonesia that violated American laws or changed policy toward Asia in some as yet undetermined manner.

But it is difficult to see how the Administration's policies toward Indonesia or Taiwan differ in any significant degree from those of the Bush Administration. Why then would foreign companies seek (if indeed they did) to influence the American electoral system?

The answer is that today politicians receive large campaign contributions less to gain new favors than to protect existing ones. And for foreign companies the biggest, most important thing to protect is the openness of the American market.

Thus foreign companies contribute to the American political system for the same reason that Dwayne Andreas of Archer Daniels Midland gives money to both political parties: self-interest. Mr. Andreas wants to protect government subsidies at home that support his food processing business. Many foreign companies want to protect their ability to trade with the United States.

After all, free trade has helped create Asia's economic miracle. Asians refer to the strategy they are following as that of the flying geese. Japan was the first goose to make it into the American market, and it

Charles William Maynes is editor of Foreign Policy.

Man of His Word

By Coretta Scott King

“I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.”

Who would have thought, 33 years after my husband, Martin Luther King Jr., uttered those words that their meaning would be distorted by supporters of the California Civil Rights Initiative, which would elimi-

What my husband said about affirmative action.

nate state affirmative action plans.

My husband unequivocally supported such programs. He did indeed dream of a day when his children would be judged by the content of their character, instead of the color of their skin. But he often said that programs and reforms were needed to hasten the day when his dream of

Coretta Scott King is the founder of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

became rich and powerful in the process. Now the other geese — Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines — are following close behind. In 1995, the American trade imbalance with Indonesia was \$4.1 billion; with Malaysia, \$8.7 billion, and with the Philippines, \$1.7 billion.

Foreign donors aren't the issue. The system is.

Indonesia is a particular success. When President Suharto seized power in 1967, the country had a per capita gross domestic product of \$70 a year, half that of India and Bangladesh. In 1995, that figure had risen to \$1,000 — triple that of Bangladesh and more than double that of India. Strong export growth has been one of the keys to this strong performance. For example, Indonesia's exports to the United States rose from \$182 million in 1967 to \$6 billion in 1994.

Obviously, the Asian strategy will collapse if the American market closes, and even small trade restrictions mean the loss of tens of millions of dollars. If the Lippo Group gave money to the Democrats, it was likely seen as insurance policy against a change in direction.

Similar motives probably drove subsidiaries of British tobacco companies to give large sums to the campaign of Bob Dole, who seems less likely than Mr. Clinton to push for strict regulations of cigarettes.

The rise of the global economy has only increased the stakes for foreign companies and governments. Many, if not most, believe that they simply cannot afford to stay out of American politics. Japan learned this many years ago, and now employs legions of Washington lobbyists.

The pressure to close our markets is real, and there are pockets of support for such efforts on Capitol Hill. During the Congressional debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement and the World Trade Organization, many opponents warned that the United States would lose its sovereignty.

The charge was exaggerated. What is true is that the global economy itself has substantially changed

traditional concepts of sovereignty. The world economy, which on the whole has brought great benefits to many countries, including the United States, can operate only with open markets, a free exchange of currency and minimal government interference. All countries, including the most powerful, must obey these rules to prosper.

At the same time, anybody with a stake in this system — be they foreign companies or developing countries — must do everything in their power to protect the openness that is conveying such benefits. It is naive to believe that foreign interests can be dissuaded from trying to influence the Presidential and Congressional campaigns.

Only real campaign finance reform can do that. On Friday, both President Clinton and Mr. Dole issued calls for such reform. But because of the sudden interest in foreign money, there is a danger that Americans will now overlook the contributions of many large domestic interests. What we need is a system of campaign financing that will allow the American people to have a political debate that is not twisted by money. For that, we will need reform that limits the impact of big money on politics and politicians, whether it comes from home or abroad. □

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Seducing History

SAN ANTONIO
Bill Clinton isn't worried about Bob Dole lurching around the clock from bowling alleys to diners, looking for even fewer people at stranger hours. He's worried about history. He's worried about greatness. He's worried about becoming Grover Cleveland.

The real Clinton campaign.

The President doesn't want to make history as the first Democrat since F.D.R. to win two terms, only to disappear into the second rank of forgettable Presidents.

So he travels the country on an absorbing odyssey of self-discovery, puzzling over how he might transform himself from a virtuoso pol, the Tiger Woods of the rope line, to a virtuoso President.

That is why a certain grandiosity creeps into his speeches at times. Just as Mr. Clinton is the only President who still social climbs and plays the Hollywood groupie, so he is the only President who feels the need to dramatize his job description.

"And when I get up and I go to work on trying to keep people from killing each other in Bosnia, or trying to resolve the problems of the Middle East, or trying to resolve the problems in Northern Ireland, when I sent our troops to Rwanda with the French to stop the starvation of hundreds of thousands of people ..." he told a crowd in Oakland the other day.

President Bush shied from the personal pronoun, mocking it as "the big I." Bob Dole avoids it by using the third person. But Mr. Clinton so liberally uses the words "I" and "we," talking about being the first and most best "in history," that he sometimes comes across as a combination of Albert Schweitzer, Bill Gates and Donald Trump.

"We now know how to move drugs and mix drugs in a way that has more than doubled the life expectancy for people with H.I.V. and AIDS in only four years. ...

"We now know that for the first time in history, laboratory animals, with their spines completely severed, have shown movement in their lower limbs because of nerve transplants.

... If we can do that for people we can revolutionize life in America for so many of our fellow citizens. ...

"The Internet, which a lot of you are on, was started as a Government research project. ... We know now how fast we're going. Four years ago only physicists knew about the Internet."

Mr. Clinton treats the rope line like a revival meeting: "And then I met a young man who said he'd given up all hope, but he listened to what I was saying and he believed he could make something of himself again."

Elmer Gantry would be impressed with the testimony Mr. Clinton says he gathered in 10 minutes shaking hands: A professor who, thanks to a Bill Clinton research grant, says he will cure Parkinson's disease; a man who, thanks to Bill Clinton's family-leave law, was able to adopt a baby without his wife losing her job; a dropout who, thanks to a Bill Clinton student loan, will study microbiology, and three breast cancer survivors who, thanks to Bill Clinton research money, hope to see the disease whipped.

There are moments when you fear the President is about to start laying on hands. After an El Paso rally, he was so eager to get close to the faithful that he stepped forward, inside the bottom rope. The Secret Service had to untangle his legs, as though he were a calf caught in a fence.

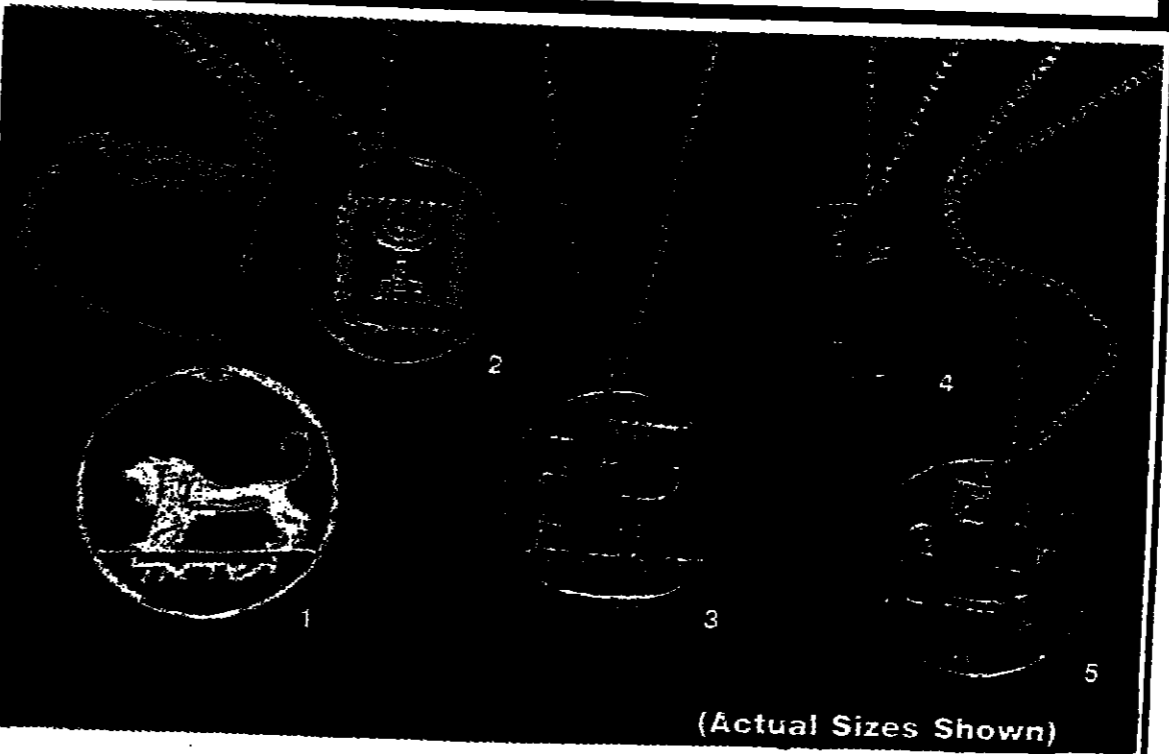
Mr. Clinton's aides say he is wistful as the race ends, just as Bob Dole is wistful. Both men will no longer be able to do what they love best. Mr. Dole will no longer have the well of the Senate. Mr. Clinton will no longer have the trail.

But Mr. Clinton has begun a new campaign, this time for immortality — trying to look over the horizon beyond the messy scandals that threaten to taint his encyclopedia entry. He casts things with historical sweep. At a rally here yesterday, he said that when he fought Republicans over the budget, "I thought of the Alamo."

In this campaign, he has presented himself as a protégé to the nation, as a young President who overreached and expedited and made mistakes but plans to fix them, and he has won the love of the voters. Now he craves a majority vote.

But the moist towelette of American politics needs to soak up even more love, the love of generations yet unborn. So he will try to seduce history. "If we do it right," he says of the next four years, "it will be the most remarkable experience in democracy ever, ever." □

Historical Creations



Demonstrating fine, unusual skill, Israeli artisan Itzik Peleg has created beautiful medallions, by hollowing out Israeli coins no longer in use, and plating them with 24 karat gold. Each medallion in the selection displays the name Israel in Hebrew, preserved from the coin, and a historical inscription or symbol dating from the days of Bar Kochba:

1. The Lion, symbol of the tribe of Judah
2. The Seven Branched Candelabrum, holy artifact used in the days of the Temple
3. David's Harp, representing King David's harp, mentioned in the Bible
4. The Date Palm, one of the Seven Species of Kretz Yisrael
5. An Ancient Ship, representing seamanship and the art of shipbuilding in the time of Solomon

Each coin tells a story of Biblical Israel. An ideal gift for friends and loved ones. Chain included with each medallion.

JP Price: US\$ 69.00 each

Price includes registered air mail from Jerusalem. Please allow 3-4 weeks for delivery

To: **JEMART** c/o The Jerusalem Post, 211 E. 43rd St., Suite 601, New York, NY 10017, USA or POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel.

Please send me the Coin Medallions listed below:

Lion Candelabrum David's Harp Date Palm Ancient Ship
Enclosed is my check for US\$ 69.00 each, payable to The Jerusalem Post. (Eurocheques accepted in your local currency, at the prevailing US\$ exchange rate.)

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State/Prov _____ Zip _____ Country _____

*Please list gift recipients' names and addresses separately, and we'll send them the medallion, with a gift notice in your name.

Beyond the call of duty

A recent ceremony honoring a German Righteous Gentile opened the floodgates to memories of one doctor's remarkable heroism. Amy Klein reports

THIS past Tuesday, Yad Vashem held a ceremony to honor Dr. Bertram, who had been posthumously presented the "Righteous Gentile" award in 1980, five years after his death. Among the 70 people who attended the ceremony were Dr. Bertram's children, some of the girls Dr. Bertram had saved, and the Lord Mayor and citizens of the town of Gelsenkirchen—all members of the Association of Jewish-Christian Cooperation in Gelsenkirchen.

The ceremony follows the recent dedication of a hospital square and other commemorative ceremonies in memory of Bertram by the town of Gelsenkirchen. Even after Bertram was given the "Righteous Gentile" award, his activities had been kept under wraps by his family until recently, when Yad Vashem sought permission to hold this ceremony and make his activities known.

"It was always a given for us that

our father was a hero," explains Dr. Adelheid Pagenstert, Bertram's daughter. She says about the most recent publicity that "it is difficult to express that to strangers and show it in public." Her sister Ortrud Bertram-Kathol says: "He treated all these things quite discreetly, he didn't believe he was special. If you are a doctor and a Christian, you have to help people."

Bertram-Kathol was born after the war and remembers hearing about her father's activities in the course of growing up. "As children we thought it was nothing extraordinary. Only when we grew older it became apparent. Now we know," she said.

To date, of the 1,500 Righteous Gentile awards given, only 303 have been to Germans. Kathol says, "He never expected any thanks. It was enough for him to get letters from the women that he saved, that they were leading a

good life. That was his motivation."

BY MAY 1944, approximately 2,000 young Hungarian women had been shipped to Gelsenkirchen from Auschwitz to do slave labor in the factories near the city. The town is located near Essen in Westphalia, which was heavily industrialized—it was therefore subject to saturation bombing by the Allies almost every night. The Jewish women were not allowed to enter the bomb shelters.

On the night of September 12, 1944, the bombing was especially intense. St. Joseph's Catholic hospital was located near the factories. The head surgeon, Bertram, went out and found as many women as possible and brought them into the hospital for treatment. They were all seriously wounded. Bertram and his staff of nuns and lay people treated these women.

"It was raining. It was night. I was 14 years old. My sisters, Olga and Blanca, and I got scared and ran into the fields. We were in uniform, and we had no hair, and the Allies must have thought we were soldiers and kept bombing," says Peri Hirsch, about that fateful night. "I ran under the bridge and I saw some girls badly wounded. My dress was all bloody. I was standing under the bridge. A priest took [me in] then they bombed the bridge. I would have been killed," she says.

"Dr. Bertram pulled me out of the rain. I didn't realize that one of my sisters had been killed, and one had been wounded," says Hirsch. She then ran back to the labor camp because she was afraid: "I had no idea who he was. He might have been a doctor doing experiments." A few days later, Hirsch had found out that her sister Blanca, who was seriously injured in the bombing, had been taken in and was being treated by Bertram. Peri was smuggled out of the camp to visit her sister, who spent months in the hospital under Bertram's care, but subsequently died from her injuries.

Hirsch flew in from New York with her husband to honor Bertram.

BERTRAM was born in Zauerland, a small town in Germany, in 1893. During the First World War, he was taken prisoner in Siberia. After he fled Siberia, Bertram once confided to his daughter Ortrud that he vowed to help everybody—especially prisoners.

In 1936, Bertram, then a surgeon in Hamburg, was arrested and charged as a traitor. He had not kept his views of the new government a secret. Ortrud tells how her father realized even then what was not so apparent: "How they are treating people, this cannot be right," he had said. One of his colleagues had reported Bertram to the police. It was only because of the intervention of a high-ranking officer—a man whom Bertram had treated—that he was released.

St. Joseph's Catholic Hospital in Gelsenkirchen had probably chosen Bertram partly because of his political sentiments, and his ordeal. He served as chief surgeon there



After being released from arrest, Dr. Bertram served as chief surgeon at St. Joseph's Catholic Hospital, working there until age 80.

the Nazis discovered their presence and sent them on a four-week death march—which they survived, and from which they were subsequently liberated.

Though Pasternak still has a hard time walking, because of her injuries from the night of bombing, both say that they would not be alive today if Bertram had not taken them in that night. "He deserved this [ceremony]," says Pollack, the less reticent of the two. "There is no one in the world as good as Dr. Bertram."

From the testimony of his children and the survivors, it is clear that Bertram was a special person. But what do his children think of the people who did not engage in this was, for that time, "heroic" activity?

"There were two sorts of people during the war. The people who didn't act as our father did—we know from our parents how difficult it was. Everyone risked their

life. He said that he was lucky that he was able to help," Ortrud explains about their and their father's lack of negativity towards other Germans. "He didn't judge people personally. He always said that it depended on the individual's strength and courage."

Both he and his wife were doctors, as were five out of six of his children (Ortrud is a teacher). Five of the Bertram children are still living—spread all over Germany, and three of them came to Israel for the ceremony. "Our father saw a great task in us [his children] as with any children he came into contact with," says Dr. Adelheid Pagenstert, the elder of the sisters. "He didn't speak much, but he acted." Her sister interrupts: "All the other children were jealous that we had such a fun father."

They describe a complex man: Hardworking but always spending time with his children. He was happy that democracy had come to Germany, but he was critical of all institutions, including the church. And yet he prayed in mass at church every morning before work. "He had told me that had had to be thankful," Ortrud says. "He said, 'how can you survive such responsibility if you don't ask God for help every single day?'"

From the testimony of his children and the survivors, it is clear that Bertram was a special person. But what do his children think of the people who did not engage in this was, for that time, "heroic" activity?

"There were two sorts of people during the war. The people who didn't act as our father did—we know from our parents how difficult it was. Everyone risked their

community is that "there are no young people." Osterwiecz, who was born in Lodz and remained in Germany after his time in Dachau during the war, says that on a personal level, he doesn't have much to do with the German community, but he respects their efforts because it is important to educate the young.

Johannes Fromeman, the vice president of the association, is a Protestant minister who has led groups to Israel a number of times. Because he was born after the war, he does not feel personally responsible for the Holocaust, but he says that it does mean something to be "a member of the nation who was responsible for that." Now, he says, Germany "has a special duty to learn, more than other nations." He points out that today, with the unemployment rate at 15%, people can blame foreigners. "Today, the Jews are not the electoral problem. But we have to connect with what happened then and now it is our duty to understand people, all people who suffer."

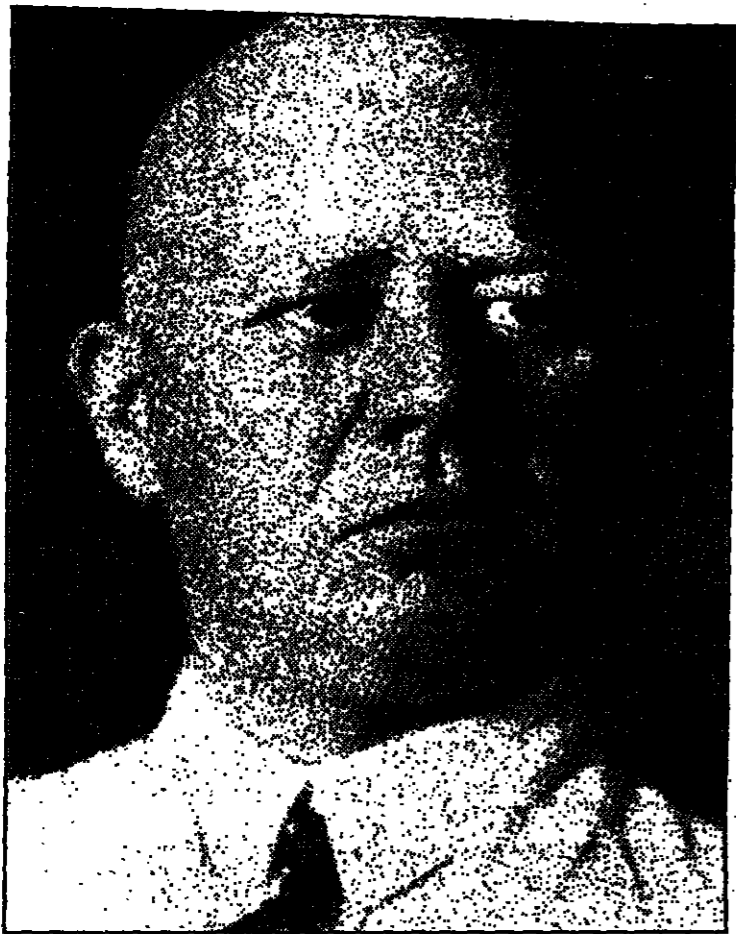
"We will try to teach our children," says Adelheid, reflecting on her day at Yad Vashem which has brought her new perspectives and feelings about the Holocaust and her father. Unlike Adelheid Pagenstert, mother of six, Ortrud has no children of her own except her many students. She says that she hopes to teach tolerance and understanding like her father did: "We saw him act and we knew," she says, "that the best way of education is by example."

THESE MEMORIALS of Bertram come at a time when the question of individual Germans' responsibility for the Holocaust is particularly topical.

"I think that whoever could have helped did," says Gera Tunis, with a slight edge in her voice. Her father was Bertram's head nurse during the war and purportedly knew of, and aided, Bertram in his activities, though he did not talk about it with his family.

Tunis now serves as a secretary to the Association of Jewish-Christian Cooperation in Gelsenkirchen. The organization was founded five years ago "to improve the relations between the Jews in Gelsenkirchen and the Christians there," says Klaus Tochtrop, the president of the Organization and leader of the delegation from Gelsenkirchen.

In the small town of 290,000, there are 150 official members of the Association of Jewish-Christian Cooperation. The Jewish community there is estimated at 200. "It's good that these people are doing this," says Mr. Osterwiecz, the head of the Jewish community in Gelsenkirchen. He says that the biggest problem facing their small



According to his daughter Ortrud, Dr. Bertram 'didn't' judge people personally. He always said that it depended on the individual's strength and courage.

Good news for our lungs: Decrease of pollutants

FOR the past two-and-a-half years, the amount of carbon monoxide—one of the most important air-pollutants we breathe—has not increased. In fact, to the surprise of everyone, it has actually decreased. A report issued by the US government's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows that carbon monoxide in the atmosphere has dropped by as much as seven percent or more in both hemispheres over the past three years, and that there is a significant decrease in methane and nitrous oxide while carbon dioxide has stabilized during the same period.

This is in contrast to both past reports and scientists' predictions. Over the past 30 years or more, carbon monoxide levels have increased annually by 1 to 2 percent, and it has been estimated that the amount of this gas, as a

component of the air we breathe, has doubled since the beginning of the industrial revolution.

Using measurements from 27 monitoring stations located in a wide variety of places including Alaska, Samoa, Tasmania and the Seychelles, the staff of the NOAA are convinced that there is a definite down trend in these emissions, but so far they aren't sure why it is happening or whether it marks the beginning of a permanent atmospheric clean-up.

Some researchers say that the efforts being made in Europe and North America to cut down on vehicular emissions of carbon monoxide by the use of catalytic converters coupled with the drastic decrease of biomass burning by farmers, particularly in the Amazon basin, could be responsible, while others think that the thinning of the ozone layer may, by allowing the entry of more

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

ultraviolet light, be causing an increase in the production of hydroxyl radicals.

It is the hydroxyl radicals that oxidize most pollutants, but in recent years there has been growing concern that the ability of these radicals to do the job has been overtaken by a surplus of methane, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

This has, they say, resulted in pollutants remaining in the atmosphere for extended periods.

It is especially carbon monoxide that serves as the prime "user" of hydroxyl radicals, and Joel Levine at NASA's research center in the US has calculated that this gas was responsible for at least 25 percent in the decline of atmos-

pheric quality between 1950 and 1985.

This means that if less carbon monoxide is being emitted, there would be more hydroxyl radicals free to remove other pollutants.

Some scientists, however, feel that this may be only a temporary decrease, and that the mid-1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo volcano in the Philippines may have something to do with the shift. They point out that the eruption released many different gases into the atmosphere, and that there may also have been an increase in hydroxyls.

This, added to other large volcanic eruptions that have hap-

pened since then might be enough to tip the scales, some scientists claim. They also mention the El Nino event between 1991 and 1993 when the ocean currents and winds in the Pacific switched direction.

This, they say, might have caused some activity that is not yet understood. Whatever the reason, for the moment the downward trend for atmospheric pollutants is encouraging, and if it is, as many believe, due to a reduction in carbon monoxide emissions from cars, factories and burning of biomass then that is the best news of all because it also shows us what needs to be done.

No Matter What You Think of the Peace Agreements OLEG IN OSLOLAND will make you laugh, or cry, or both...

Oleg strikes again... 112 new cartoons on the "peace process" by Oleg Schwartzburg, one of today's most impudent and controversial cartoonists. This time - with Hebrew and Russian texts!!! Hot off the press - in a softcover souvenir album. JP Price NIS 30

Still available
Oleg in Peaceland - JP Price NIS 25
JP Special for both albums - NIS 49
All prices include VAT, p & h in Israel
Airmail overseas - please add NIS 12 per book

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 9100 e-mail: orders@jpost.co.il
Please send me Oleg in Osloiland - NIS 30 per copy
 Oleg in Peaceland - NIS 25 per copy
 Both albums - NIS 49 per set

Enclosed is my check, payable to The Jerusalem Post
Credit card orders accepted by phone/fax/e-mail

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Code _____
Tel (day) _____

Please list gift recipients' names and addresses separately.

A unique gift from Jerusalem... Take Shabbat with you wherever you go!

From Shabbat candles and holders, with halah cover, spices, and grace after meals, to the Havdala candle - conveniently packed in a pouch that fits into any suitcase.

JP Special price: NIS 109

To: **EMARD** The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel

Please send me _____ Shabbat Travel Kits.
Enclosed is my check, payable to The Jerusalem Post, or see my credit card details:

Visa Eurocard/MasterCard AmEx

CC Number _____ Exp _____
Name _____
Address _____ Mikud _____
City _____ Signature _____
Tel. (Day) _____

EXPLORE JERUSALEM THROUGH THE AGES

Jerusalem, the center of Jewish heritage as well as a symbol of hope and the future. Its story presented in this five-part sourcebook, through primary sources from all periods of the city's history. Informative and well-written, *The Sources of Jerusalem* can help you prepare your visit, can be taken on your walks exploring the city, and help you remember the eternal city. The book is the main text for the 1995 International Jerusalem Quiz. Pictures, maps, time-lines, glossary, etc. Available in English, Spanish and Russian.

Produced by Education Matters Ltd, in a glossy presentation box.

JP Price NIS 59 incl VAT, p&h in Israel
Overseas airmail - please add NIS 19 per copy
Please allow 3-4 weeks for airmail from Jerusalem

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000

Please send me _____ copies of Sources of Jerusalem. Enclosed is my check payable to The Jerusalem Post, or credit card details

VISA ISRACARD DINERS AMEX

CC No _____ Exp _____
Name _____ Address _____
City _____ Code _____ ID No _____
Tel. (day) _____ Signature _____

Please list gift recipients' names and addresses separately

BT and MCI in \$22b. telecom merger

Stocks steady as investors watch peace talks

Precious metals steady as no US inflation seen

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

PRECIOUS metals closed mixed to little changed in very narrow trading ranges...

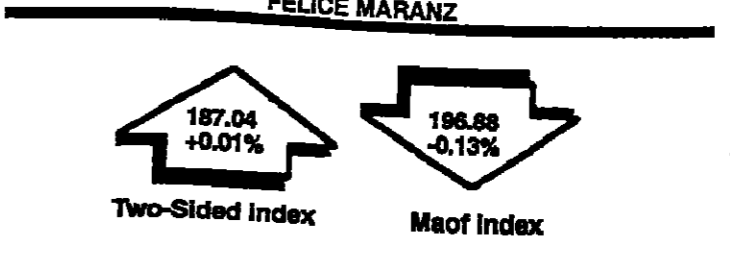
LONDON (Reuters) - British Telecom unveiled the largest merger in UK corporate history yesterday, linking up with MCI Communications...

Under the deal, which has yet to be agreed by regulatory authorities on either side of the Atlantic, shareholders in MCI would receive up to \$3.8b. in cash as well as 0.54 new Concert American Depository Shares for every MCI share held.

BT also forecast dividends of 18.85 pence per share for the year to March 31, 1997 - a rise of 6% over last year - excluding the 35p per share special dividend.

7.90 pence payable in November, 6% more than in the same period last year. The deal is believed to be the second-largest ever involving a US company - topped only by the 1989 buyout of RJR Nabisco by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET



STOCKS closed little changed for a second trading day as investors waited for developments in the peace process. The Maof fell 0.13 percent to 196.88 and the Mishtanim rose 0.01% to 187.04.

GM, unions reach pact to end Indiana auto strike

DETROIT (Reuters) - General Motors cut a deal to end a costly strike at an Indianapolis metal stamping plant yesterday, about 14 hours after it announced a tentative national contract agreement with the United Auto Workers union.

Indianapolis-made parts, joining four other idled truck plants and a crippled engine plant. Ronald Gettelfinger, UAW regional director in Indianapolis, said the new local labor agreement was not influenced by the national GM-UAW labor accord, which covers 215,000 US hourly workers.

Canadian Airlines unveils survival plan amid losses

CALGARY (Reuters) - Canadian Airlines Corp., struggling to survive amid heavy losses, said Friday it would add capacity on foreign flights, seek wage cuts from employees and ask for concessions from its US shareholder.

negotiable, he said. But the plan quickly hit turbulence with the company's unions, the biggest of which said it would reject attempts to cut its members' pay after numerous wage concessions in the last few years.

Kazakhstan will start oil exports via Iran this month

DUBAI (Reuters) - Kazakhstan will start to export 2 million tons of oil a year to world markets through Iran from this month, a Kazakh official said in remarks reported this weekend by Iran's state-run News Agency.

Iran and Kazakhstan signed an oil exchange deal in June. Under the agreement, an initial 40,000 barrels per day of Kazakh crude oil will be delivered to Iran's refineries at Tehran and Tabriz, while Iran will make available a similar volume of its crude at its Gulf ports on Kazakhstan's behalf.

Germans welcome longer shopping hours

BERLIN (Reuters) - As major store managers counted the takings on Saturday from Germany's first day of longer shopping hours, their customers appeared to have given the move an enthusiastic thumbs-up.

rather than see the store close at 6.30. "If this demand continues, we'll be taking on extra staff," he said. The liberalization of shopping hours amended laws passed in the 1950s and took several years of often bitter debate to push through parliament.

IMF official hopeful for new Ukraine loan

KIEV (Reuters) - A senior International Monetary Fund official said yesterday he was hopeful Ukraine would soon win a multi-billion dollar, long-term credit to succeed its current stand-by program.

Ukraine has secured about \$2.1b. in IMF credits since winning approval for its market reform program in 1994. Wijnholds was generally positive about the economy, though he said Ukraine had to implement further structural reforms.

German union to hold day of protest at sick cuts

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Germany's largest trade union said tens of thousands of workers across Bavaria would stage a day of protest today after firms vowed to implement new legislation cutting sick pay to 80 percent of salaries.

brace themselves for more industrial action later this year. The day of protest comes as the latest in a series which have included unspecified stoppages and disrupted production at German companies, but which have stopped short of all-out strike action.

TEL AVIV STOCKS table with columns for Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, and various stock categories like Commercial, Industrial, Property, etc.

Third World G-15 trade summit opens in Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) - A three-day summit of Third World Group of 15 countries opened yesterday, with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe calling on the international community to implement agreed measures that are aimed at achieving fair world trade.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK logo and text: THE PEOPLE YOU CAN BANK TO

Olmert, Meridor discuss plans for eastern Jerusalem

BILL HUTMAN

JERUSALEM Mayor Ehud Olmert and Finance Minister Dan Meridor agreed yesterday to set up a joint municipal-ministry committee to work out the details of the proposed four-year development plan to improve conditions in the city's Arab areas.

The move was seen by municipal officials as the first concrete step toward implementing the proposal, which calls for massive government investment in everything from roads to education.

"I believe it is morally wrong for us to continue to speak of united Jerusalem, while not doing more for development in the eastern part of the city," Meridor told reporters during an official tour of the city, lead by Olmert. The two met afterward for over an hour at City Hall.

Meridor said he was committed to the plan, but details of the state funding for it would be worked out by the joint team.

"The municipality won't get everything it is asking for, but funding will be given, and we aren't talking about only NIS 1 million or NIS 10 million," Meridor said. Municipal sources

said figures in the tens of millions were discussed.

"I am pleased that we finally have a government that is listening to my calls for more government investment in east Jerusalem," Olmert said. "I hope to soon report the good news about a large government allocation to Arab residents of the city."

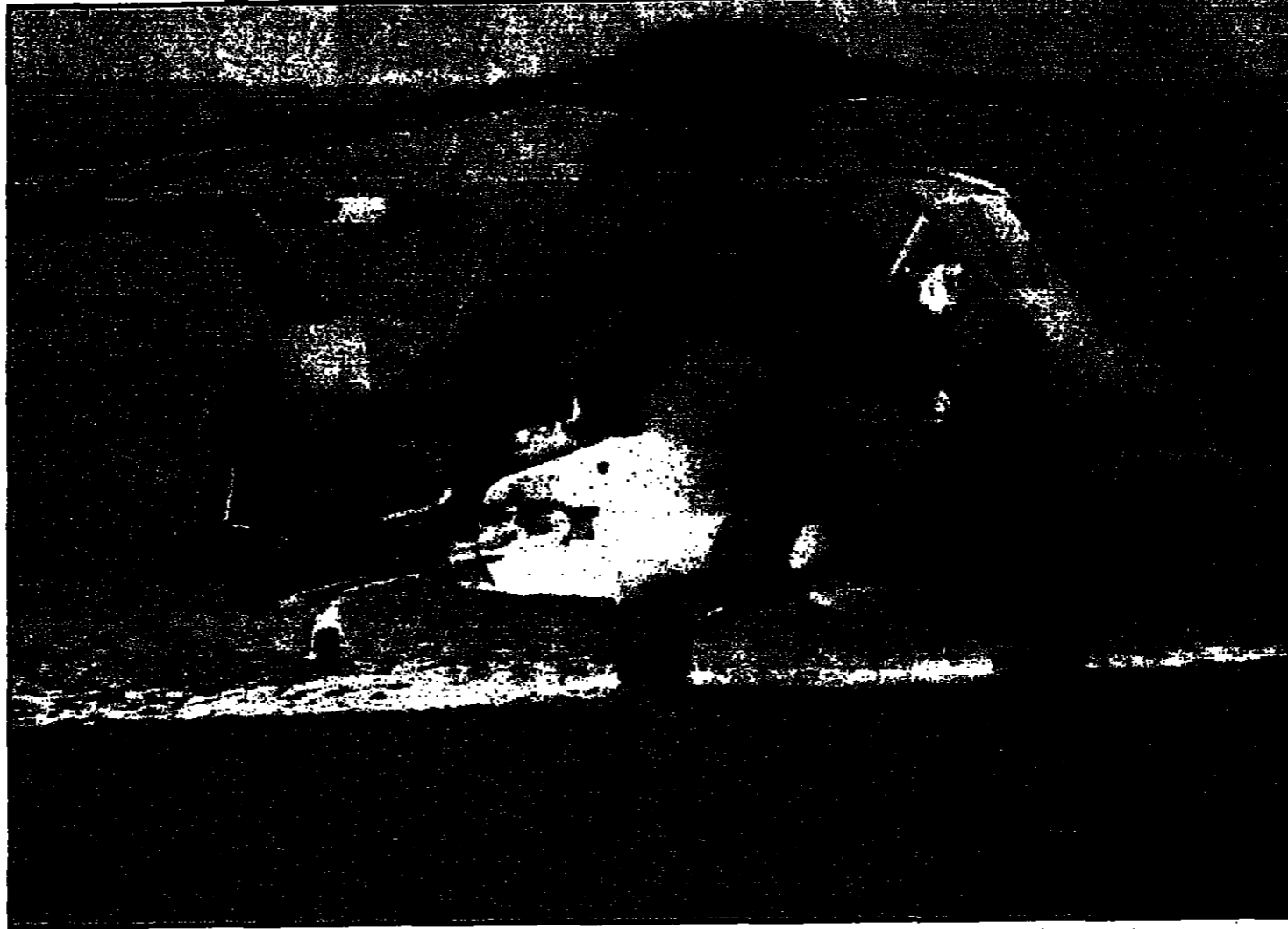
Meanwhile, construction will begin within weeks at Har Homa in southern Jerusalem, Olmert said.

Palestinian Authority Minister of Local Government Saeb Erekat, attacked the move as part of the government's "continuous attempts to kill the peace process."

But Olmert told the Associated Press that "construction here is vital," as it would "create a continuity of Jewish residents" in Jerusalem.

Meridor also reiterated the government's commitment to building the new Jewish neighborhood.

"If the previous government supported building at Har Homa, I don't see any reason why our government shouldn't support building there," he said.



A prototype of the US Army's Comanche stealth helicopter, for which ELOP developed the laser targeting system.

ELOP laser system to be used on stealth 'copter

STEVE RODAN

ELOP yesterday unveiled a new laser system designed for use on the US Army Comanche stealth helicopter, a project which the Israeli company entered after the failure of a giant US defense manufacturer to develop a similar system.

Company executives said the laser is unique in that it can both target the enemy and gather data on range of the threat. The laser for the Comanche combines a new laser technology, called diode-pumped, as well as eye-safety for the user of the system, who is exposed to blinding laser beams.

"The laser system for range-finding and target designation plays an important and central role in the helicopter's targeting navigation

system," Jacob Toren, ELOP's president said.

Michael Richey, head of the US Army systems engineering project on the Comanche, agreed. "I don't think anybody has a more advanced laser [than ELOP]," he said.

The Comanche is set to be the first stealth helicopter in the US military. The helicopter is being built by two US companies, Boeing and Sikorsky. Lockheed Martin will provide the weapons system, and ELOP developed the laser rangefinder/designator.

Richey said the US Army plans to order 1,200 Comanche helicopters, with production to begin

in 2006. Six prototype Comanches are to be delivered to the army by 2001.

The price for each ELOP system is still being negotiated, executives said. But Ken McGinty, director of the Comanche program for Lockheed, said the laser will be less than \$100,000 with an overall price for the helicopter estimated at \$8.1 million.

McGinty praised the joint project of Lockheed and ELOP, pointing out how one part of the weapons system was developed in the US and the other in Israel. "This is by far the most enjoyable and professional team that has worked

together," he said. "It proves we can do this at long distance."

ELOP entered the project in 1992 after a division of McDonnell Douglas failed to develop the diode-pumped laser, which is far more powerful than the conventional flash-lamp model. Lockheed executives said they searched for a replacement and found ELOP the only one with the available technology.

Both Lockheed and ELOP executives said they hoped to win Pentagon contracts to outfit existing helicopters with the new laser system way before the first Comanches roll off the production line. Among the proposals is to install the system on the Apache attack helicopter.

Suissa surprised many immigrants have forged papers

INTERIOR Minister Eliahu Suissa was shocked yesterday, when ministry staffers who deal with aliya from the CIS told him of the various fraudulent ways immigrants enter the country and obtain olim rights.

One clerk showed Suissa 50 forged documents which had been used to bring some 200 people here. Doing a quick calculation, Suissa determined that the state had spent more than \$10 million on these 200 people.

When such people are detected, the ministry tries to deport them, but this sometimes fails because their country of origin refuses to take them back.

One case brought to Suissa's attention was that of three members of the Nazarov family of Jerusalem's Pisgat Ze'ev section. They arrived here in

September, were registered at Ben-Gurion Airport as olim by the Absorption Ministry and issued with ID numbers.

When they appeared at the Interior Ministry's Jerusalem office to get their ID cards, the clerk became suspicious of their documents, which the police later determined were forgeries.

It was later discovered that some 30 members of the family had come here at various times and been registered as citizens and as Jews.

The ministry is now seeking to have them deported.

Suissa noted that legitimate olim have been turned away at the airport because the police computer shows that they are already here, someone else having used forged papers to claim their identity.

Tax authorities deny warrant issued for Murdoch's arrest

RAINE MARCUS

INCOME tax authorities flatly rejected reports published in London yesterday that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of media magnate Rupert Murdoch, whose Jerusalem-based News Datacom Research company is allegedly involved in a \$150 million tax evasion scheme.

Two weeks ago, managers and former employees were questioned by tax investigators in connection with the alleged evasion, said to be the largest in the history of the state. No arrests have been made.

News Datacom Research manufactures and exports smart cards for pay TV systems.

Murdoch and the company accused one of the company's founders, Michael Clinger, of framing NDR because of personal, legal, and financial battles being waged between Clinger and the company.

Tax investigators are still wading through piles of documents and computer software confiscated from NDR to determine whether offenses were committed, with or without Murdoch's knowledge.

In a statement issued yesterday, the tax authorities said no warrant

has been issued for Murdoch and that Israeli authorities have not asked for his extradition from the US or any other country.

"The articles published on this matter are based on incorrect details and on mistaken understanding of procedures here," the statement said.

Tax investigators also visited law firms which represent the company here. However, the lawyers refused to hand over material on the grounds of client/lawyer confidentiality.

As a result, the lawyer's documents were given for safekeeping to the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem courts, which have not yet decided whether to hand them over to tax authorities.

Tax investigators believe the British press did not understand the nature of the court request and interpreted it as a warrant for Murdoch's arrest. "The court request filed has absolutely no connection with the arrest of any of the suspects involved in the case," the statement said, "but was a request to examine all documentation regarding the lawyers' clients, News Datacom Research."

ISRAEL'S No. 1 ELDANITZ
RENTACAR SERVICE

FROM \$9 PER DAY
EXC. INS. & MILEAGE

CELLULAR PHONE AVAILABLE

ISH GURION AIRPORT: 03-5777400
TEL AVIV - 172 HAYARCON ST.: 03-527144/7
TEL AVIV - 3 HANASGER ST.: 03-6294343
JERUSALEM - 24 KING DAVID ST.: 02-6251313-43
NETZVIA: 09-56968/2 IN ASHKELOH: 07-4727274
NAFSA - CAHCEL: 04-6353333 IN CHECKOVED: 04-6340444
TEL AVIV: 07-4730227 IN ETLA: 08-9645747
ASHDOD: 08-8330277 IN NETANYA: 09-4160191
TIBERIAS: 04-9772277 IN RHODOS: 08-9466376/9
Ovda Airport: 02-4340701
<http://www.eldan.co.il/>
VALID 1/9/96 - 1/12/96

WEATHER

Galilee 11-22
Haifa 14-25
Tiberias 15-29
Afula 12-28
Samarita 13-24
Tel Aviv 16-28
Jerusalem 13-23
Beer Sheva 15-28
Dead Sea 21-29
Eilat 18-31

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

AROUND THE WORLD

| Location | Low | High | Cloud |
|----------------|-----|------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 11 | 15 | cloudy |
| Berlin | 10 | 13 | cloudy |
| Buenos Aires | 17 | 23 | partly cloudy |
| Chengde | 11 | 15 | cloudy |
| Chicago | 4 | 7 | clear |
| Colombo | 22 | 31 | partly cloudy |
| Hankou | 12 | 16 | cloudy |
| Hong Kong | 24 | 29 | cloudy |
| Houston | 15 | 21 | cloudy |
| Jakarta | 12 | 16 | cloudy |
| London | 11 | 15 | cloudy |
| Los Angeles | 13 | 18 | clear |
| Madrid | 10 | 14 | clear |
| Moscow | 6 | 10 | cloudy |
| Mumbai | 24 | 29 | partly cloudy |
| Nairobi | 18 | 23 | cloudy |
| Paris | 10 | 14 | cloudy |
| Peking | 13 | 18 | cloudy |
| Rio de Janeiro | 18 | 23 | cloudy |
| Sydney | 15 | 20 | partly cloudy |
| Taipei | 18 | 23 | cloudy |
| Tokyo | 11 | 15 | partly cloudy |
| Yokohama | 10 | 14 | clear |

Winning cards

THE winning cards in yesterday's Chance daily card draw were the nine of spades, 10 of hearts, jack of diamonds, and eight of clubs.

Chronicles
NEWS OF THE PAST

WE QUIT EGYPT TODAY

The news of the past 4,000 years is as fresh and relevant as this morning's newspaper in CHRONICLES. CHRONICLES presents the history of the world, from the days of Abraham through the end of the 19th century, in the form of a modern newspaper, including advertisements, letters to the editor, editorials, and all the familiar features of a newspaper that make CHRONICLES especially enjoyable. The perfect gift!

CHRONICLES is published by the Reubeni Foundation, Jerusalem. Available again in a gift boxed 3 volume set that includes: Volume I: In the Days of the Bible (1726-244 BCE) Volume II: Second Temple and the Rise of Christianity (244 BCE-1038 CE) Volume III: The Dawn of Redemption (1099-1897 CE) Reg. Price NIS 225.00 JP Special NIS 199 plus NIS 9 for mailing in Israel *Door-to-door delivery (where available): NIS 19

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me the CHRONICLES 3 volume gift set. Enclosed is my check, payable to The Jerusalem Post, for NIS 208 per set. Credit card orders accepted by phone/fax.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ CODE _____
TEL. (day) _____

02-241232
02-241232

Rabin's daughter decries refusal to declare national mourning day

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

DALIA Filsof, daughter of the late prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, yesterday lashed out at the government for refusing to declare a national day of mourning on the anniversary of his assassination, saying the "petty decision makers" are afraid to deal with the great rift in the nation caused by the murder.

Filsof, who spoke at the Histadrut parliament at a special memorial ceremony marking the first anniversary of Rabin's murder, said, "It was enough to walk in the streets on the anniversary of the murder to find out that most of the nation was not impressed with the petty decision makers."

"In the bottom of my heart I feel

we all deserve a chilling siren, which would not enable us to forget, ever, what a Jew of this nation, who did not agree with the course of the elected prime minister, has done. Not for father, but for this people and its future.

"But when I walked in the street, and listened to the radio, I understood the meaning of national mourning. Not official recognition, but a common, popular feeling. Israel voted in its own way 'yes' to national mourning, and paid tribute in every possible way, as you are doing now, to a friend, a grandfather, and a father. Israel said to him, 'Friend, you are missed.'"

Today, on the anniversary of the

assassination, members of the Meretz Party young guard will hold a vigil outside Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu's home, on Jerusalem's Rehov Rabel Hameshoreret, to protest against Netanyahu's role in the incitement campaign that preceded the assassination. Netanyahu has never apologized for what he did, say Meretz activists.

In other observances, the Likud's youth branch held a memorial ceremony last night at the party's Metzadat Ze'ev headquarters in Tel Aviv. Knesset Speaker Dan Tichon spoke of the need for tolerance and preserving democratic

values. He called for holding a civilized debate that is fitting for a democratic society and not to allow bullets to determine events in the political arena.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai is to speak this morning at a ceremony at the entrance to the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv, where a monument to Rabin will be unveiled.

The Council for Peace and Security, which will hold a vigil in Kikar Rabin this morning, issued a statement saying, "Members of the Council for Peace and Security salute our comrade the late Lt. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, prime minister, chief of staff of the Six Day War, and trailblazer for peace, who was murdered for his struggle in bringing peace and security to Israel. We will

continue your path, friend."

Meanwhile, a transport helicopter will stage a record-breaking fly-past across the country today, totting a sign larger than two football fields bearing Rabin's image and reading, "We will remember you always." The five-hour flight is to begin at Shefayim and fly south along the coast twice where spectators, including members of Rabin's family, will be able to see it around noon. From there it will head east over Rehovot toward Jerusalem, then circle west and head for Haifa.

Organizers said the 640 square meter sign is the largest ever to be pulled by an aircraft and the feat will be entered into the Guinness Book of Records.

Aviel O'Sullivan and Itim contributed to this report.

DON'T BE LEFT OUT!
If you don't have e-mail or even a computer you can still advertise!

INTERNET POST CLASSIFIEDS
Reach all of Israel and the world for just NIS 39

Special Offer! *Up to 30 words
* 24 hours a day * 2 full weeks

Dwellings Employment Personals
 Business and Services Miscellaneous

Message _____

Don't forget your contact address / phone / fax / e-mail in your message.

Fax this form to 02-531-5622 or place your ad directly on our web site at <http://www.jpust.co.il>

Name _____
Address _____
Credit Card No. _____
Exp. date _____ Card type _____
Tel. No. _____ Fax No. _____
e-mail address _____

NO TELEPHONE SUBMISSIONS

Sharansky: Syria has launched a psychological war

DAVID HARRIS

"I BELIEVE Syria has begun a psychological war against Israel," Industry and Trade Minister Netan Sharansky told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

"Syria has been sending the same message for the last three months," said Sharansky. "They say we as a government must give up all the Golan, up to the Kinneret, or else there'll be war. We must be ready. If we try to play this down, it shows we are afraid."

Sharansky's comments follow an interview published in *Ha'arets* yesterday in which he said the best way to deal with repeated threats from Syria is to anticipate the worst.

"I am no military expert, but from a political standpoint, the way to neutralize threats and lessen the danger is to show that we, as a people, are ready," said Sharansky. "Instead of saying all the time that it is not serious - and I am not saying that the government is saying this - we must start an information campaign, including talks in schools."

Sharansky, however, pointed out he was interviewed prior to the visit of Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov. "Over the last few days, via Primakov, there've been better messages from Syria," said Sharansky.

Further, Primakov had told his Russian counterparts that Syria would not support Syria if it launched an attack on Israel.

SYRIA AND ISRAEL - From War to Peace-making

Moshe Ma'oz examines the history of relations between Israel and Syria throughout the Middle Eastern conflict, demonstrating its crucial importance for the strategic posture of both countries, and for the prospects of an overall Middle East peace settlement. Published by Oxford University Press, 1995. Hardcover, 262 pp.

JP Price NIS 149 plus NIS 6 p & h in Israel

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me Syria and Israel by Moshe Ma'oz. Enclosed is my check for NIS 155 payable to The Jerusalem Post, or credit card details:

VISA ISRACARD DINERS AMEX

CC No. _____ Exp. _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Code _____
Tel. (day) _____ ID No. _____
Signature _____

